Provincial Tax Comparison

September 1, 2001

102-03689/

The following comparisons are presented as a quick reference guide. Although every effort has been made to assure the accuracy of the information contained in the comparisons, the reader is advised to refer to the actual statutes involved for detailed applications.

September 1, 2001
(Including information from all 2001 provincial and territorial Budgets)

MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
TAXATION DIVISION

PROVINCIAL TAX COMPARISON
GENERAL REFERENCE

A

Accommodation....1
Aircraft And Repairs Thereto....8
Alcoholic Beverages....1
Ambulances....1
Amusement Tax....36
Applied Coloured Labels....1
Audio, Video and Film Production....1
Audit Limitation....1

B

Bonding....2
Books....1

C

Cablevision....8
Calculation Of Ad Valorem Tax Re Gasoline & Motive Fuel Taxes....30–31
Children's Clothing....2, 15
Children's Footwear....2, 16
Commencement Date....1, 19, 23, 26, 37, 42, 51
Commission....2
Computer Software....2
Construction Equipment....2
Containers....2
Corporation Capital Tax....42–44
Cut Flowers....2

D

Delinquent Returns....3
Drugs....3
Drugs For Animal Use....3
Dry Cleaning....3

E

Energy Conservation Items....3, 17
Environmental Levies....34
Exchange Of Information....3

F

Filing Date....3
Fire Trucks....3
Fuel Summary....30, 31

G

Gas And Electricity Tax....37
Gasoline Tax....23–25, 23–25

H

Hotel Tax....34

I

Indians....3
Insurance....3
Insurance Corporations Tax....50
Interest Rate....4
Internet Services....3

L

Laundry....4

M

Magazines....4
Manure Slurry Tanks....4
Minimum Amount Subject To Tax....4
Mining Taxes....45–49
Mobile Homes (New)....4
Modular Homes (New)....4
Motor Vehicles....4

N

Newspapers....4

O

Other Taxes, Levies and Information....34

P

Pari-Mutuel Wagering....40–41
Payroll Tax....51–54
Penalty For Late Filing....5
Personal Services....5
Pesticides and Insecticides....5
Pets....5
Plants, Shrubs And Trees....5
Pollution Control Equipment....5
Population....34
Production Machinery....5
Professional Services....5
Propane....29

R

Railway Rolling Stock And Repairs....7
Ready-To-Move Homes (New)....5
Refund Limitation....5
Refund Re Purchase In Province And Permanent Removal Outside Of Province....6
Remote Satellite Television Reception And Transmission....8
Rentals....6
Repair To T.P.P....6
Restaurant Meals (Excluding Liquor)....6

S

Sales Tax....1–18
School Supplies....6, 18
Seeds And Bulbs....6
Settlers' effects....7
Stamps....7

T

Tax Rate....19
Tax Rates....1, 42, 50, 51
Tax Revenues....6, 19, 23, 26, 37, 42, 51
Telecommunications....7
Telephone....7
Tobacco Tax....19–22
TPP Brought Into Province For Temporary Use....7

V

Vitamins, Minerals and Supplements....8

W

Web Site Design Services....8
Weed Control Chemicals....8

Provincial Tax Comparison - Sales Tax

(No sales tax in AB, NT, NU and YT)

NS, NF and NB are harmonized with the GST under the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST)

NO.	ITEM	BC (3)	SK	MB	ON	QC (31)	NB (38)	NS (38)	PE	NF (38)
1)	Rate	7% (6)	6%	7%	8% (8)(36)	7.5% (49)	15% (52)	15% (51)	10% (37)	15% (50)
2)	Commencement Date	July 1, 1948	Aug 2, 1937	June 1, 1967	Sept. 1, 1961	July 1, 1992	April 1, 1997	April 1, 1997	July 1, 1960	April 1, 1997
3)	Accommodation	Taxable 8%	Taxable 6%	Taxable 7% (42)	Taxable 5%	Taxable (98) 7.5%	Taxable 15% (28)	Taxable 15% (28)	Taxable 10% (1)	Taxable 15% (28)
4)	Alcoholic Beverages (A) Beer Sold at a Licensed Establishment	Taxable 10%	Taxable 7%	Taxable 7%	Taxable 10%	Taxable (106)	Taxable 15%	Taxable 15%	Taxable 10%	Taxable 15%
	(B) Beer sold at a Retail Outlet	Taxable 10%	Taxable 7%	Taxable 7%	Taxable 12%	Taxable (107)	Taxable 15%	Taxable 15%	Taxable 10%	Taxable 15%
	(C) Spirits and Wine Sold at a Licensed Establishment	Taxable 10%	Taxable 7%	Taxable 7%	Taxable 10%	Taxable (106)	Taxable 15%	Taxable 15%	Taxable 10%	Taxable 15%
	(D) Spirits and Wine Sold at a Retail Outlet	Taxable 10%	Taxable 7%	Taxable 7%	Taxable 12%	Taxable (107)	Taxable 15%	Taxable 15%	Taxable 10%	Taxable 15%
5)	Ambulances	Taxable (91)	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
6)	Applied Coloured Labels	Status of container	Status of container	Status of container	Status of container	Status of container	Taxable 15%	Taxable 15%	Status of container	Taxable 15%
7)	Audio, Video and Film Production (A) For Public Broadcast or Exhibition	Taxable	Taxable (85)	Exempt (43)	Exempt	Taxable (53)	Taxable (109)	Taxable (109)	Exempt	Taxable (109)
	(B) For Other Uses	Taxable	Exempt (85)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (53)	Taxable (109)	Taxable (109)	Taxable	Taxable (109)
8)	Audit Limitation (A) Vendors	3 years for tax not collected on sales. 6 years for tax collected and not remitted	6 years for both.	6 years for both	4 years for tax not collected on sales. No time limitation on assessments for tax collected & not remitted	4 years for both	4 years for both	4 years for both	4 years (2)	4 years for both
	(B) Self-Assessed	6 years			4 years		(These limits may be extended)	(These limits may be extended)	4 years (2)	(These limits may be extended)
9)	Books (A) In Print	Exempt (92)	Exempt (85)	Exempt (44)	Exempt	Zero-rated (26)	Taxable (110)	Taxable (110)	Exempt	Taxable (110)
	(B) On Audiocassette or CD-ROM	Taxable	Taxable (86)	Exempt (44)	Taxable (89)	Zero-rated (26)	Taxable (110)	Taxable (110)	Taxable	Taxable (110)

September 1, 2001

NO.	ITEM	BC (3)	SK	MB	ON	QC (31)	NB (38)	NS (38)	PE	NF (38)
10)	Bonding Can Apply To	Vendors - at Commissioner's discretion	Non-resident traders; vendors if any Officers have an unacceptable prior Sales Tax history; extra-provincial contractors	Vendors – at Minister's discretion; non-resident contractors	Regular vendors & non-resident contractors	1 Non-resident supplier 2 Suppliers guilty of infraction, owing taxes or insolvent	N/A	Non-resident and resident suppliers	Vendors & Non-resident contractors	Non-resident and resident suppliers
	In Amounts Of	Vendors: 6 x monthly tax; not to exceed 6 x monthly tax	Vendors: Not less than $100 and not to exceed 6 x monthly tax Non-resident contractors: 5% of contract price	Vendors: Not to exceed 6 x monthly tax Non-resident contractors: 7% of contract price (Max.)	Vendors: Not less than $100; no more than 6 x monthly tax Non-resident contractors: 4% of contract	1 At Minister's discretion 2 At Minister's discretion with maximum of 6 x monthly tax	N/A	At Minister's discretion $5,000 minimum; $1 million max.	Vendors: Not less than $100 nor more than 6 x monthly tax Non-resident contractors: 5% of contract	At Minister's discretion $5,000 minimum; $1 million max.
11)	Children's Clothing	SEE EXHIBIT "A" - PAGE 15								
12)	Children's Footwear	SEE EXHIBIT "B" - PAGE 16								
13)	Commission	Up to $11 tax collected: commission is tax collected $11.01 -$333.33 tax collected: commission is $11. More than $333.33 tax collected: commission is 3.3% of the tax collected to a max of $99 per reporting period.	10% of 1st $250 - 1% of balance-max. $1,800 per year.	15% of 1st $200 tax collected - 1% of balance - max $100 per reporting period.	-Up to $20 collected: compensation is tax collected. -Between $20 and $400 collected: comp. is $20. - More than $400 collected - comp. is 5% of RST collected. - Max of $1,500 per Gov't F/Y.	Nil	Nil	Nil	3% - Max $500 per fiscal year	Nil
14)	Commission on Own Consumption	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed
15)	Computer Software (A) Pre-Written Software	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (53)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
	(B) Custom Software	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt (45)	Exempt	Taxable (53)	Taxable (109)	Taxable (109)	Exempt	Taxable (109)
16)	Construction Equipment	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (53)	Taxable 15%	Taxable 15%	Taxable	Taxable 15%
17)	Containers (A) Sold to Fishermen	Exempt if non-returnable or designed to package produce for marketing	Exempt if non-returnable	Exempt	Exempt if non-returnable	Taxable (53)	Taxable 15%	Taxable 15%	Exempt	Taxable 15%
	(B) Sold to Farmers		Exempt if non-returnable	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable (53)	Taxable 15%	Taxable 15%	Exempt	Taxable 15%
18)	Cut Flowers	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	15%	15%	Taxable	15%

NO.	ITEM	BC (3)	SK	MB	ON	QC (31)	NB (38)	NS (38)	PE	NF (38)
19)	Delinquent Returns Physical Follow-up Before Prosecution	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	At Minister's discretion	At Minister's discretion	Yes	At Minister's discretion
20)	Drugs For Animal Use (A) Farm Livestock (B) Pets	 Exempt (93) Exempt (93)	 Exempt Taxable	 Exempt (46) Taxable	 Exempt Exempt (by prescription)	 Taxable Taxable	 Taxable Taxable	 Taxable Taxable	 Exempt Taxable	 Taxable Taxable
21)	Drugs For Human Use (A) Prescription (B) Non- Prescription	 Exempt Some medicaments exempt	 Exempt Taxable	 Exempt Taxable	 Exempt Taxable	 Zero-rated Taxable	 Zero-rated Taxable	 Zero-rated Taxable	 Exempt Taxable	 Zero-rated Taxable
22)	Dry Cleaning	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	15%	15%	Taxable	15%
23)	Energy Conservation Items	SEE EXHIBIT "C" - PAGE 17								
24)	Exchange Of Information (A) With Other Provinces	All	All except Nova Scotia	All	All	All except Nova Scotia	All	All	All	All
	(B) With The Government of Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25)	Filing Date	15th following month	20th following month	20th following month	23rd following month	Generally last day of following month	End of month following the return period (54)	End of month following the return period (54)	20th following month	End of month following the return period (54)
26)	Fire Trucks	Taxable	Exempt (87)	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable (109)	Taxable (109)	Exempt	Taxable (109)
27)	Indians (A) Sales On Reserves	 Exempt	 Exempt	 Exempt	 Exempt	 Exempt to an Indian, Indian Bands and Band-empowered entities	 Exempt to an Indian, Indian Bands and Band-empowered entities	 Exempt to an Indian, Indian Bands and Band-empowered entities	 Exempt	 Exempt to an Indian, Indian Bands and Band-empowered entities
	(B) Delivery To Reserve	Taxable (Exempt if FOB Reserve)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt to an Indian, Indian Bands and Band-empowered entities	Exempt to an Indian and Indian Bands	Exempt to an Indian and Indian Bands	Exempt	Exempt to an Indian and Indian Bands
	(C) Sales Off Reserve	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (23)	Taxable	Taxable (34)	Taxable	Exempt (4)(5)	Taxable
28)	Insurance	Exempt (94)	Exempt	Exempt (47)	Taxable	Zero – rated (99)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable (50)
29)	Internet Services	Exempt (95)	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt

NO. ITEM	BC (3)	SK	MB	ON	QC (31)	NB (38)	NS (38)	PE	NF (38)
30) Interest Rate	Prime rate plus 3% adjusted quarterly on Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1 each year	Prime rate plus 3% (27)	Annual rate charged by principal lenders to Province plus 2%. Adjusted on Jan. 1 & July 1	3% over mean Prime rate on underpayments of tax; 2% under Prime rate on overpayments of tax (25)	Prime rate plus 3% adjusted quarterly on Jan. 1, Apr. 1, Jul. 1, Oct. 1 of each year (12)	Based on a three month average of the rate paid on Government of Canada Treasury Bills that mature in approx. three months	Based on a three month average of the rate paid on Government of Canada Treasury Bills that mature in approx. three months	1 1/2% per month	Based on a three month average of the rate paid on Government of Canada Treasury Bills that mature in approx. three months
31) Laundry	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	15%	15%	Taxable	15%
32) Magazines									
(A) Subscriptions	Exempt (96)	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
(B) Sold at a News Stand	Exempt (96)	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
(C) Free Magazines	Exempt (96)	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt (90)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
33) Manure Slurry Tanks	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt (46)	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
34) Minimum Amount Subject To Tax	15¢	26¢	Nil	21¢ generally except draft beer.	Nil (55)	Nil (55)	Nil (55)	26¢ (generally) candy 50¢	Nil (55)
35) Mobile Homes (New) For Domestic Residences	Dealer pays tax on 50% of cost. Appliances & furniture are taxable to purchaser on 100%	Taxed at 3.0% on sale price excluding appliances and furniture	Refund of 50% of tax not including tax on appliances or furniture	Tax applied to 50% of sale price excluding furniture and appliances	Taxable but purchaser may qualify for a new housing rebate	Taxable (56)	Taxable, but first time home buyers may qualify for an HST rebate (112)	Tax applied to 50% of value. Appliances & furniture - tax applied to 100% of value	Taxable, but purchaser may qualify for a new housing rebate
36) Modular Homes (New) For Domestic Residences	Dealer pays tax on 55% of cost. Appliances & furniture taxable to purchaser on 100%	Taxed at 3.0%	Refund of 45% of tax not including tax on appliances or furniture	Tax applied to 55% of manufacturers selling price	Taxable but purchaser may qualify for a new housing rebate	Taxable (56)	Taxable, but first time home buyers may qualify for an HST rebate (112)	Tax applied to 50% of value. Appliances and furniture - tax applied to 100% of value	Taxable, but purchaser may qualify for a new housing rebate
37) Motor Vehicles									
(A) Purchased at a dealership	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (100)	Taxable	Taxable 15%	Taxable	Taxable
(B) Purchased Privately	Taxable	Taxable (88)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (100)	Taxable (52)	Taxable 15% (104)	Taxable at 12.5%	Taxable 15% (113)
(C) Valuation Source for Private Vehicle Taxation	N/A	Canadian Red Book	Sanford Evans Gold Book	Canadian Red Book	Guide d'evaluation Hebdo Mag (101)	Canadian Red Book	Canadian Red Book	Canadian Red Book	Canadian Red Book
38) Newspapers									
(A) Subscription	Exempt (97)	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
(B) Sold at a news stand	Exempt (97)	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
(C) Free Newspapers	Exempt (97)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable

NO.	ITEM	BC (3)	SK	MB	ON	QC (31)	NB (38)	NS (38)	PE	NF (38)
39)	Penalty For Late Filing (A) Minimum	Interest plus loss of commission	10% of amount due	$5.00 plus loss of commission	10% of tax collectable 5% of tax payable on own use	7% of amount due (<8 day delay)	6% per year of amount due	6% per year of amount due	5% plus loss of commission	6% per year of amount due
	(B) Maximum	10% of tax due, interest plus loss of commission	10% up to $500 plus loss of commission	5% of tax due plus loss of commission	No maximum (penalty will be waived once in a four year period with good filing record)	11% of amount due (8-14 day delay) 15% of amount due (>14 day delay)	6% per year of amount due	6% per year of amount due	$250 plus loss of commission	6% per year of amount due
40)	Personal Services (Hairstylist, Manicure, Massage Therapy, etc...)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable (102)	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
41)	Pesticides and Insecticides									
	(A) Domestic Use	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
	(B) Farm Use	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt (46)	Exempt	Zero-rated	Zero-rated	Zero-rated	Exempt	Zero-rated
42)	Pets	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
43)	Professional Services									
	(A) Legal	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable (53)	Taxable (109)	Taxable (109)	Taxable	Taxable (109)
	(B) Accounting	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable (53)	Taxable (109)	Taxable (109)	Taxable	Taxable (109)
	(C) Engineering	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt (48)	Exempt	Taxable (53)	Taxable (109)	Taxable (109)	Taxable	Taxable (109)
	(D) Architecture	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt (48)	Exempt	Taxable (53)	Taxable (109)	Taxable (109)	Taxable	Taxable (109)
44)	Plants, Shrubs And Trees				(A) & (B) exempt to farmers				(A) & (B) exempt to farmers	
	(A) Vegetables Or Edible Fruits	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
	(B) Others	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
45)	Pollution Control Equipment	Exempt when used in connection with manufacturing process (7)	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt when used in connection with manufacturing process (7)	Taxable, generally registrant may claim an Input Tax Refund (ITR)	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt when used in connection with manufacturing	Taxable
46)	Production Machinery	Taxable (9)	Taxable	Taxable (20)	Exempt (9)	Taxable (61)	Taxable (60)	Taxable (60)	Exempt	Taxable (60)
47)	Ready-To-Move Homes	Fully taxable	Taxed at 3.0%	Refund of 45% of tax not including tax on appliances or furniture	Fully taxable	Taxable, but purchaser may qualify for a new housing rebate	Taxable (58)	Taxable, but purchaser may qualify for a new housing rebate	Same as new mobile and modular homes (see item 25)	Taxable, but purchaser may qualify for a new housing rebate
48)	Refund Limitation (A) No. Of Years	6 yrs; 6 mos. If tax paid under mistake of law other than by an individual on a personal purchase	4 yrs from date of over payment. An extension of the limit may be made by special O.I.C.	2 yrs	4 yrs	4 yrs (2 yrs for some financial institutions, large businesses & tax rebate programs)	4 yrs (2 yrs for some financial institution large businesses & tax rebate programs)	4 yrs for some tax rebate programs	4 yrs (farmers, fishermen and aquaculturists 5 yrs)	4 yrs (2 yrs for some financial institutions, large businesses & tax rebate programs)

NO. ITEM	BC (3)	SK	MB	ON	QC (31)	NB (38)	NS (38)	PE	NF (38)
(B) No Limitation	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(C) Extension Of Limit Discretionary(By Whom)	N/A		N/A	Minister's discretion up to 6 mos.	Minister's discretion	Minister's discretion	Minister's discretion	N/A	Minister's discretion
49) Refund Re Purchase In Province And Permanent Removal Outside Of Province									
(A) Allowed	Non-residents (57)	Individuals (10)	Any purchaser	Any purchaser (32)	Any purchaser including visitors or Canadian residents (11)	Any purchaser excluding selected listed financial institutions on proof of payment to another jurisdiction	Any purchaser excluding selected listed financial institutions on proof of payment to another jurisdiction	Motor vehicles only on proof of payment to another jurisdiction	Any purchaser excluding selected listed financial institutions on proof of payment to another jurisdiction
(B) Time Limit For Removal	30 days (57) (59)	30 days	30 days	30 days		30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days
(C) Applies To									
(1) Autos, Trucks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (21)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(2) Trailers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (21)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(3) Snowmobiles	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (21)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(4) Other Goods	No	No	Aircraft-Yes Other-No	Yes (if total tax paid on invoice is $50 +)	Yes (22)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
50) Rentals									
(A)Motor Vehicles	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
(B)Other Equipment	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
(C)With Operator	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt unless taxable service	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
51) Repair To T.P.P.	Taxable (62)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
52) Restaurant Meals (Excl. Liquor)	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable	8% in excess of $4.00	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
53) Sales Tax Revenues (Latest Published Year) Budgeted	2000/2001 3,617,000,000 2001/2002 3,664,000,000	2000/01 736,563,000 2001/02 795,500,000 (63)	1999/00 909,900,000 2000/01 950,700,000	1999/00 12,879,000,000 2000/2001 13,400,000,000	2000/2001 7,499,000,000	1999/00 608,000,000 1900/01 629,000,000	2001/2002 1,173,824,000 (105)	1999/00 145,036,000 2000/01 156,000,000	2000/2001 489,135,000 2001/2002 503,000,000
54) School Supplies	SEE EXHIBIT "D" ------ PAGE 15								
55) Seeds And Bulbs									
(A) Grass	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt for agricultural use	Taxable (65)	Taxable (66)	(35) Taxable	(35) Taxable	Taxable (65)	(35) Taxable
(B) Vegetables or Edible Fruits	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable (65)	Taxable (66)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (65)	Taxable
(C) Grain	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable (65)	Taxable (66)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (65)	Taxable
(D) Other -									
(1) Seeds	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (65)	Taxable (66)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (65)	Taxable
(2) Bulbs	Taxable (64)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (65)	Taxable (66)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (65)	Taxable

NO.	ITEM	BC (3)	SK	MB	ON	QC (31)	NB (38)	NS (38)	PE	NF (38)
56)	Settlers' effects-									
	(A) Allowed To	"Persons"	"Persons"	1.Individuals 2.Qualifying businesses relocating to MB. (41)	1.Individuals 2.Qualifying businesses relocating to ON.	Individuals for personal or domestic use	Individuals for personal or household use	Individuals for personal or household use	"Persons"	Individuals for personal or household use
	(B) Applies To									
	(1) Household Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(2) Automobiles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(3) Business Assets	No	No	Generally No	Generally Yes	Generally Yes	Yes (69)	Yes (69)	Generally No (13)	Yes (69)
	(C) Residence Outside Province Required For	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	1 Year	None (71)	6 Months	1 Year	6 Months	1 Year
	(D) Ownership Before Coming To Province	30 Days	30 Days	30 Days	30 Days	31 Days	31 Days	31 Days	30 Days	31 Days
	(E) Time Limit For Bringing Goods Into Province	6 Months (73)	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	None	None	None	6 Months	None
57)	Stamps									
	(A) Uncancelled (sold at face value)	Exempt (26)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable (111	Taxable (111)	Exempt	Taxable (111)
	(B) Collectible	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
58)	Telecommunications	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (29)	Taxable	Taxable (67)	Taxable (29)	Taxable (29)	Taxable(14)	Taxable (29)
59)	Telephone (Local)	Exempt (68)	Taxable	Taxable (29) (84)	Taxable (70)	Taxable (67)	Taxable (29)	Taxable (29)	Taxable	Taxable (29)
60)	Telephone (Long Distance)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (29) (74) (84)	Taxable (74)	Taxable (67)	Taxable (29)	Taxable (29)	Taxable	Taxable (29)
61)	T.P.P. Brought Into Province For Temporary Use -									
	(A) Rate	1/3 of its value for every 12 mo. period in the prov. over 5 days	1/36 per month	1/36 per month (75)	1/36 per month	1/36 per month (72)	(40)	(40)	1/36 per month	(40)
	(B) Value	Greater of the deprec. value or 50% of purchase price (19)	Cost to current owner	Fair value	Net book value	Purchase price to current owner	Value of consideration	Value of consideration	Fair market value	Value of consideration
62)	Railway Rolling Stock And Repairs Thereto	Taxable on "car" or "unit" distance ratio (79)	Taxable on unit mileage ratio	Taxable on unit mileage ratio	Taxable on total distance ratio (17)	Taxable (78 A and B)	Taxable (81)	Taxable (81)	N/A	Taxable (81)

Note – Ratio Refers To Provincial Travel As A Percentage Of Total.

NO.	ITEM	BC (3)	SK	MB	ON	QC (31)	NB (38)	NS (38)	PE	NF (38)
63)	Aircraft And Repairs Thereto:	(33)				(78)	(81)	(81) (83)		(81)
	Scheduled Interprovincial Common Carriers	Taxable (16) if non-jet	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable (15)	Taxable(39)	Taxable(39)	Exempt	Taxable(39)
	Interprovincial Company Owned (76)	Taxable (16) if non-jet	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (18)	Taxable (15)	Taxable(39)	Taxable(39)	Taxable	Taxable(39)
	Scheduled Intra-provincial - Common Carriers	Taxable (16) if non-jet	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable (15)	Taxable(39)	Taxable(39)	Exempt	Taxable(39)
	Intra-provincial Company Owned (76)	Taxable (16) if non-jet	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (18)	Taxable (15)	Taxable(39)	Taxable(39)	Taxable	Taxable(39)
	Individually-Owned (77)	Taxable (16) if non-jet	Taxable (80)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (15)	Taxable(39)	Taxable(39)	Taxable	Taxable(39)
64)	Remote Satellite Television Reception And Transmission									
	(A) Operator's Equipment	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (78)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
	(B) Service To Customer	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
65)	Web Site Design Services	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable (78)	Taxable (109)	Taxable (109)	Taxable	Taxable (109)
66)	Weed Control Chemicals									
	(A) Domestic Use	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
	(B) Farm Use	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt (46)	Exempt	Zero-rated	Zero-rated	Zero-rated	Exempt	Zero-rated
67)	Cablevision	Exempt (82)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
68)	Vitamins, Minerals and Supplements	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Zero-rated (103)	Taxable (108)	Taxable (108)	Taxable	Taxable (108)

Endnotes

(1) Prince Edward Island - Stays of longer than 30 days, student lodging, patient or inmate lodging, tenting or trailer courts, children's camps, boarding houses, rooms without beds used for conferences etc. are exempt from tax.

(2) Prince Edward Island - Except in case of fraud - then no limitation.

(3) British Columbia - To offset the impact of sales tax increases on low and middle income British Columbians a sales tax credit of $50 per person is allowed.

(4) Prince Edward Island - Exemption does not apply to restaurant meals, accommodation, alcoholic beverages nor tobacco.

(5) Prince Edward Island - Vendors have been advised that sales made off the reserve are to be deemed for consumption on the reserve. Proof of Prince Edward Island residency required.

(6) British Columbia - Liquor taxed at 10%. Passenger vehicles <$47,000 at 7%, between $47,000 and $48,000 at 8%, between $48,000 and $49,000 at 9%, over $49,000 at 10%.

(7) Ontario and British Colombia - Pollution abatement - Some pollution control equipment is exempt under the exemption afforded to machinery and equipment, if the pollution is attributable to the manufacturing process.

(8) Ontario - Tax For Fuel Conservation (TFFC) - Rates range from $75 for passenger vehicles with a highway fuel consumption rating of 6.00 or more but less than 9.0 litres/100km and escalate to $7,000 for those with a highway fuel consumption rating of 18.1 litres or more/100km. Rates for sport utility vehicles range from $75 for those with a highway fuel consumption rating of 8.0 or more but less than 9.0 litres/100km and escalate to $3,200 for those with a highway fuel consumption rating of 18.1 litres or more/100km. Passenger vehicles with a highway fuel consumption rating of less than 6.0 litres/100km are entitled to a $100 tax credit. - The 8% Ontario retail sales tax applies to the TFFC.

(9) Ontario and British Colombia - Machinery and equipment purchased for the use of manufacturers or producers is exempt as prescribed by the minister.

(10) Saskatchewan - Refund is only allowed if proof of tax paid to another province or proof of registration in another province is provided.

(11) Quebec
A) Non-Resident - 60 days following supply of property; min. claim $214.00, deadline 1 year following removal of property;
B) Canadian resident filing operating business outside Quebec - within reasonable time, min claim - $214.00, 1 year deadline;
C) Canadian resident, outside Quebec - cost at least $500 pre QST, 4 years or 60 days deadline
D) Quebec resident, leaving to establish elsewhere in Canada-minimum claim $50, 4 years deadline, on proof of payment to another jurisdiction.

(12) Quebec - The rate is set by calculating the simple arithmetic mean of the base rates for bank loans to businesses, as published by The Bank Of Canada on the last Wednesday of each month included in the three-month period ending in the second month of the preceding quarter. The result is rounded to the nearest whole number (one-half being rounded down), and increased by 3%.

(13) Prince Edward Island - Except where a business moves completely into P.E.I. with no assets or branches left elsewhere at time of move.

(14) Prince Edward Island - Includes any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writings, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, fibre optic cable, radio, satellite or other electromagnetic or laser based system, telephone, cable television, telex and telegraph.

(15) Quebec - A supply made to a person not resident in Quebec who is not a QST registrant of an emergency repair service in respect of a cargo or conveyance or conveyance container that is being used by the person in a business of transporting goods or passengers is zero-rated supply.

(16) British Columbia - Over a 3 year period on ratio of "B.C. to total" hours. All jet aircraft operated in B.C. are exempt.

(17) Ontario - Intra provincial rolling stock does not form part of pool and is fully taxable (i.e. go transit, subway transit, etc.)

(18) Ontario - Such aircraft would be exempt if registered as commercial aircraft (Aeronautics Act, Canada) and licensed to provide any of the commercial air services established under Section 3 of the air carrier regulation.

(19) British Columbia - Plus 1/36 formula only for certain equipment used in exploration for oil or natural gas that does not qualify for the production, machinery and equipment exemption. Depreciation rates: aircraft 25%/yr.; rolling stock 10%/yr.; vehicles (including trailers) 30%/yr.; vessels 15%/yr.; other 20%/yr.

(20) Manitoba - Used machinery, equipment or apparatus affixed to the land or building purchased and operated for 6 months or more as an integral part of a manufacturing plant is exempt.

(21) Quebec – A) Non-residents - refund if used primarily outside Quebec;
B) Canadian resident operating business, outside Quebec - refund if used primarily outside Quebec in course of business.
C) Canadian resident, outside Quebec - refund if not registered more than 10 days in Quebec.
D) Quebec resident, leaving to establish themselves elsewhere in Canada - refund if property acquired less than 31 days before his leaving Quebec.

(22) Quebec - See (21) A), B), C). For C) the refund is lesser of QST and tax in the province to which goods are sent.

(23) Ontario -Taxable to Indians off reserves. Status Indians on reserves may purchase and take possession of most personal goods off a reserve exempt from tax by using their Federal Identification Cards, provided the goods are for use on the reserve.

(24) Ontario - Any alcoholic beverages sold in a licensed establishment are taxable at 10%. Sales by retail outlets are taxable at 12%. Produce your own beer and wine establishments - 13 cents/litre. Own consumption and promotional (free) distribution by licensed establishment are taxable at 12%.

(25) Ontario - The rate is adjusted quarterly each January 1, April, 1, July 1 and October 1, and is the mean prime rate charged by the five major banks on the 15th of the month of the first month of the previous quarter.

(26) Quebec – Following are zero-rated supplies:
- A supply of a printed book or its updating, identified by an International Standard Book Number (ISBN) assigned according to the international book numbering system;
- A supply of a talking book or of its carrier, acquired by a person as a result of a visual handicap.

(27) Saskatchewan - The rate of interest payable per annum shall be the prime lending rate of the bank holding the province's consolidated fund plus 3%. The rate shall be adjusted each January 1st and July 1st. For the period July 1 to December 31, 2001 the rate is 9.25%.

(28) Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - A continuous stay in excess of one month, board and lodging at a camp for underprivileged, accommodation included in institutional health care service, or supplied by a charity or public institution are exempt of HST.

(29) Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Newfoundland - Telephone services provided to Treaty Indians on a reserve are exempt from tax.

(30) Quebec - A specific sales tax and an alcoholic beverage retailer duty is applied at the rate of 40¢/l of beer and 89¢/l of other alcoholic beverages, including cider and blueberry-based beverages. However, since April 1, 1998, the specific tax and duty applicable to the first 1,500 hectolitres of alcoholic beverages, except beer, sold by a small-scale producer is abolished. In addition, a reduction in the specific tax and duty applicable to beer is granted to microbreweries on certain conditions.

(31) Quebec - Harmonized its consumption tax system with the GST on July 1, 1992.

(32) Ontario - Refund available under certain conditions. Residents of other Canadian provinces must have paid any applicable sales tax to home province.

(33) British Columbia - Aircraft Powered By Turbine Engines Are Exempt.

(34) New Brunswick - With the implementation of the HST effective April 1, 1997, the May 1996 court case decision is no longer applicable. HST is now applied using the GST rules.

(35) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & Newfoundland - Taxable, but zero-rated when used as, or to produce, food for human consumption or feed for farm livestock or poultry and sold in a quantity larger than a quantity that is ordinarily sold or offered for sale to consumers.

(36) Ontario - Tax applies to insurance premiums except reinsurance contracts, agricultural property, individual life, sickness or disability insurance, commercial marine, tax exempt aircraft, insurance purchased by status Indians living on reserves, annuity contracts, surety, insurance on employees working outside Ontario, insurance on individuals not ordinarily living in Ontario, and insurance on risks occurring wholly outside Ontario. Effective May 3, 2000, 4% tax rate applies to automobile insurance on vehicles registered under the Highway Traffic Act to drive on a highway (previously 5%). The rate would be gradually reduced to zero by April 1,2004. Effective May 3, 2000 deposit insurance premiums paid by Ontario credit union and caisses populaires are exempt from tax. (previously 8%). Tax applies to commercial parking fees, soil, clay, sand, gravel and unfinished stone, but not on delivery charges for soil, clay, sand and gravel. Effective May 3, 2000, 8% tax rate applies to repairs and replacements made under warranty. (previously 8%) the tax rate will be gradually reduced to zero by April 1,2004.

(37) Prince Edward Island - Private sales of automobiles and light trucks when neither the vendor nor purchaser is registered to collect GST is taxable at 12.5%.

(38) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland - Effective April 1, 1997, the PST was replaced by the HST. Most supplies are taxable at 15%, some are taxable at 0% (zero-rated) and some are HST exempt. When an HST registrant acquires taxable goods for use in their taxable commercial activities, they may claim an Input Tax Credit (ITC).

(39) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland - A supply made to a non-resident of Canada of an emergency repair service in respect of a cargo, conveyance or conveyance container that is being used by the non-resident in a business of transporting goods or passengers is a zero-rated supply.

(40) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland - Self assessment is not required if used 90% or more for commercial activities. Depending on the facts, self assessment may apply to persons engaged in non-commercial activities and consumers who have not been charged the provincial component of the HST.

(41) Manitoba – Qualifying businesses relocating to Manitoba may qualify for the "settlers' effects" exemption providing that the business concern moves its entire operations into Manitoba, including the head office.

(42) Manitoba – Accommodation for a continuous period of one month or more or lodging in a facility with accommodation for less than four tenants is exempt.

(43) Manitoba – The audio, video and film production must be for broadcast or exhibition through a radio, television station or in a theatre or cinema accessible to the public where a price for admission is usually charged.

(44) Manitoba – To qualify for the exemption, printed books and books on audiocassette or CD-ROM must be produced for use by the general public, produced solely for educational, technical, cultural or literary purposes and contain no advertising. Printed books must be permanently bound.

(45) Manitoba – Custom Software is software developed solely to meet the requirements of a specific person.

(46) Manitoba – A farm use certificate must be signed by the farmer to obtain the exemption.

(47) Manitoba –Life Insurance and Property Insurance is exempt. Insurance fees included in the price of rented or leased goods are taxable as part of the rental/lease price.

(48) Manitoba – Professional Services are not taxable in themselves but may form part of the taxable value of goods or services.

(49) Quebec - The rate of tax for insurance premiums is 9% except Individual Life, Sickness or Accident insurance. The rate of tax for Automobile insurance premiums is 5%.

(50) Newfoundland - 15% PST applies to insurance premiums except Individual Life, Sickness or Accident; Marine insurance, other than sport watercraft that are 20 tonnes or less. Surety, Guarantee or Fidelity type bonds are exempt. 15% PST also applies to motor vehicles acquired by a taxpayer from a person not required to be registered to collect HST.

(51) Nova Scotia - 15% Nova Scotia Sales Tax (NSST) applies to the private purchase of motor vehicles and other designated TPP.

(52) New Brunswick - 15% PVT (provincial vehicle tax) applies to the private purchase of motor vehicles. Effective April 1, 2000, 15% tangible personal property tax (TPPT) applies to private transfers of boats and aircraft.

(53) Quebec - Generally registrant may claim an Input Tax Refund (I.T.R.)

(54) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland - For annual filers, the Due Date is the end of the month three months after the return period.

(55) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, And Quebec - 26¢ for pay telephones and coin operated devices designed to accept only a single coin of twenty-five cents or less as the total consideration for the supply.

(56) New Brunswick -New Housing Rebate was eliminated March 28, 2000.

(57) British Columbia - Also applies re motor vehicles when purchaser gives up BC residence and is required to pay tax to another jurisdiction.

(58) New Brunswick - New Housing Rebate was eliminated March 28,2000.

(59) British Columbia - A point of sale exemption also is available to non-residents provided vehicle is not licensed in BC. Time limit is 6 months if purchaser is required to pay tax to another jurisdiction.

(60) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland -Taxable, but the registrant may claim an Input Tax Credit (ITC)

(61) Quebec - Taxable, but generally the registrant may claim an Input Tax Refund (ITR)

(62) British Columbia - Repair and maintenance of tangible personal property is subject to tax as a "taxable service" unless the item to which the service is applied is specifically exempt under the Act.

(63) Saskatchewan - Includes revenues from the Liquor Consumption Tax Act.

(64) British Columbia - Exempt if produce food for human consumption or purchased by a nursery or other bona fide farmer.

(65) Ontario & Prince Edward Island - Exempt to farmers.

(66) Quebec. - 55 (B)(C)(D) Zero-rated when it is produced in a quantity larger than that ordinarily sold to consumers.

(67) Quebec - Generally the registrant may claim an Input Tax Refund in the case of commercial use.

(68) British Columbia - Local business telephone service is taxable.

(69) Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia - Exempt for use by a registrant exclusively in commercial activities.

(70) Ontario - Exempt for local $.25 charge from pay phones when purchased by coin.

(71) Quebec - Depends on the facts of each case.

(72) Quebec - Only applies to road vehicles temporarily brought by large business.

(73) British Columbia - May be extended in certain circumstances.

(74) Manitoba and Ontario - Sales Tax N/A to 1-800, 1-888 & 1-877 toll line charges; Ontario non-residential only.

(75) Manitoba - Geophysical survey and exploration equipment is exempt.

(76) British Columbia - Company owned refers to aircraft utilized by businesses (incorporated or non-incorporated) to transport their own employees or goods, etc.

(77) British Columbia - Individually-owned refers to aircraft owned by individuals utilized both inter and intra provincially.

(78) Quebec – A) Generally the registrant may claim an Input Tax Refund in the case of commercial use.
B) A supply made to a person not resident in Quebec who is not a QST registrant of an emergency repair service, and of any corporeal movable property supplied in conjunction with the service in respect of railway rolling stock that is being used in the course of a business of transporting passengers or property is a zero-rated supply.

(79) British Columbia - Repair labour not proratable - taxable if repaired in British Columbia.

(80) Saskatchewan - Individually owned licensed spray aircraft are exempt.

(81) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland - The registrant may claim an input tax credit in the case of commercial use.

(82) British Columbia - Basic cablevision exempt; pay T.V. taxable.

(83) Nova Scotia - Private purchase of aircraft and boats are taxable at 15% - tax is provincial - remitted to NS.

(84) Manitoba - A single voice connection paid through a coin operated telephone when the purchase price does not exceed 45¢, the tax is nil.

(85) Saskatchewan – The total selling price of movies, films, broadcast rights and commercials are subject to tax. Sales of the "right to use" a movie or film to television stations and schools are exempt.

(86) Saskatchewan – Books that are printed and bound, contain no advertising and are published solely for educational, technical, cultural or literary purposes are tax exempt.

(87) Saskatchewan – Tax does not apply to fire trucks and attached equipment purchased by municipal governments. Any subsequent additions or repairs are not eligible for the exemption.

(88) Saskatchewan – On private purchases of used vehicles (other than from a licensed vendor), the purchaser is allowed a deduction from the purchase price of $3,000, or the trade-in value, whichever is greater. The purchaser must contact Saskatchewan Finance to receive credit for a trade-in.

(89) Ontario – Books on audiocassette or CD-ROM are exempt if educational and purchased by a school or library.

(90) Ontario – Free magazines are exempt with controlled distribution.

(91) British Columbia – Ambulance is excluded from the definition of passenger vehicle and is therefore always taxed at 7%.

(92) British Columbia – To qualify for the exemption, printed and bound books must contain no advertising and be published solely for educational, technical, cultural or literary purposes.

(93) British Columbia – The exemption is limited to medicaments sold on prescription and pain relievers.

(94) British Columbia – Insurance is exempt. Insurance fees included in the price of rented or leased goods are taxable.

(95) British Columbia – Internet access that does not include e-mail or another telecommunication service is not subject to tax.

(96) British Columbia – To qualify for the exemption, magazines must be issued at regular intervals each year and contain at least 10 percent technical, literary, editorial, or pictorial content other than pictorial advertising.

(97) British Colombia – To qualify for the exemption, newspapers must be published at regular intervals each year and at least 25 percent of the content must be composed of editorials, news, and articles of local or common interest other than advertising.

(98) Quebec – In some Quebec tourist regions, existence of a specific tax on lodging of $2.00 per overnight stay.

(99) Quebec – Zero-rated under Title I of the QST Act. Pursuant to Title III of the QST Act, rate of tax for insurance premiums is 9% except individual Life, Sickness or Accident insurance. The rate of tax for Automobile insurance premiums is 5%.

(100) Quebec – The tax payable is collected by The Societe de l'Assurance automobile du Quebec (SAAQ) at the time the vehicle is registered when the vehicle is sold by an individual or when an automotive vehicle with a net weight of less than 4000 kilograms is sold, effective February 21, 2000, by a dealership or any other business.

(101) Quebec – Generally, tax is calculated on the value of the vehicle which corresponds to its sale price. The Guide d' Evaluation des Automobiles is used when no consideration is paid for the supply of for consideration less than the estimated value.

(102) Quebec – Some health care services, educational services and child and personal care services are exempt.

(103) Quebec – Vitamins, minerals and supplements are zero-rated with a prescription.

(104) Nova Scotia – Vehicles purchased privately are taxed at 15% which is paid to Nova Scotia via registry of motor vehicles.

(105) Nova Scotia – Revenue Totals include fuel tax, tobacco tax, diesel oil tax, private purchases tax and HST totals.

(106) Quebec – Alcoholic beverages sold for consumption on the premises of an establishment are subject to a specific duty (40¢/litre of beer or 89¢/litre of any alcoholic beverage other than beer), to an ad valorem duty (7.5% of the aggregate of the specific duty, price paid or the average sale price, fixed by regulation, in effect at the time the beer was purchased, which ever is higher, and GST) and to QST. In some circumstances, a reduction may be granted to small-scale producers.

(107) Quebec – Alcoholic beverages sold for consumption elsewhere than on the premises of an establishment are subject to a specific duty (40¢/litre of beer and 89¢/litre of any alcoholic beverage other than beer) and to QST. In some circumstances, a reduction may be granted to small-scale producers.

(108) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland – In some unique circumstances, supplements may qualify as a basic grocery and be zero-rated.

(109) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland – Generally subject to HST but there may exist unique circumstances for non-residents that would be zero-rated.

(110) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland – A point of sale rebate of the provincial tax is available on printed books and audio recordings of printed books. Qualifying persons may be eligible for a GST rebate on books.

(111) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland – Stamps purchased for a parcel to be delivered outside of Canada in the amount of $5.00 or more are zero-rated.

(112) Nova Scotia – An HST first time home buyers rebate is available to qualified applicants.

(113) Newfoundland – Vehicles purchased privately are provincially taxed with the tax being paid at motor vehicle registration at time of transfer of ownership.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Sales Tax
Details re children's clothing exemption - Exhibit "A"

NO.	ITEM	BC	SK	MB (1)	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
	Children's Clothing General	Exempt to the following stated sizes and in addition any clothing purchased for a person certified as under the age of 15	Exempt to the following stated sizes and in addition any clothing purchased for a person certified as under the age of 15	Exempt to the following stated sizes and in addition any clothing purchased for a person certified as under the age of 15	Exempt to the following stated sizes	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	All clothing is exempt	Taxable
1)	Dresses, suits, coats, blouses, sweaters, undershirts, pyjamas, combinations, snow-suits, overalls and all other garments to fit the upper half or the whole body. Trousers, slacks, jeans, slims, under shorts, briefs, outer shorts and other garments that fit at or below the waist.	Girls' Canada standard size 16 Boys' Canada standard size 18. Boys' and girls' sweaters, small, medium & large	Girls' Canada standard size 16 Boys' Canada standard size 20. Boys' and girls' clothing, small, medium & large	Girls' commercial and standard size 14x. Boys' commercial size 18 and standard size 20. Boys' and girls' sweaters, small, medium & large	Girls' Canada standard size 16. Boys' Canada standard size 20. Boys' and girls' clothing small, medium & large	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable		Taxable
2)	Boys' Shirts	Boys' CSA Size 18	14½" Neck	14½" Neck	Up to size 37 cm neck	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable		Taxable
3)	Children's Hose	Girls' size 9½ boys' size 10	Girls' size 10 boys' size 10½" also stretchy socks designed for children	Girls' size 10 and boys' size 10½", also, stretchy socks designed for children	Children's hosiery or stretchy socks, hats and gloves in styles designated for children	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable		Taxable
4)	Children's Hats	Children's hats in sizes and styles designed to be worn by children under 12	Girls' size 22 and boys' size 7 1/8	Girls' size 22 and boys' size 7 1/8	Styles designed for children	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable		Taxable
5)	Children's Gloves	Girls' and boys' size 7	Girls' and boys' size 7	Girls' and boys' size 7	Styles designed for children	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable		Taxable

(1) Manitoba - Exemption for Children's Clothing is limited to $150 per item.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Sales Tax
Details re children's footwear exemption - Exhibit "B"

NO. ITEM	BC	SK	MB (2)	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
Children's Footwear General	Girls' and boy's size 6 and footwear purchased for any person certified to be under 15 years	Girls' and boys' size 6; and footwear purchased for any person certified to be under 15 years of age	Girls' and boys' size 6; also female footwear designated in size "small" and footwear purchased for any person certified to be under 15 years of age	All footwear costing $30 or less per pair is exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	All footwear is exempt	Taxable
1) Ice Skates	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt if $30 or less per pair (1)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
2) Roller Skates	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt if $30 or less per pair (1)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable

(1) Ontario - Boot type only; Strap-ons taxable.
(2) Manitoba - Exemption is limited to $150 per pair.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Sales Tax
Details re energy conservation items - Exhibit "C"

NO. ITEM	BC (2)	SK	MB	ON	QC (6)	NB (1)	NS (1)	PE	NF(1)(5)
Door Dock Seals	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Double Glazed Doors	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Double Glazed Patio Doors	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Double Glazed Windows	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Heat Exchangers	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Heat Pumps	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Heat Recovery Units or Devices	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Solar Heat Systems	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Storm Doors	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Storm Windows	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Thermal Insulation Materials	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Thermocyclers	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Time Controlled Thermostats	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Triple Glazed Doors	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Triple Glazed Windows	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Wind Deflectors For Trucks	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Windmills	Taxable	Taxable (4)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Wind Turbines	Exempt	Taxable (4)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Wood Burning Stoves, Furnaces, Heaters & Burners	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable (3)	Taxable
Coal Burning Stoves, Furnaces	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Wood Splitters (Mechanical)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Propane Conversion Kits For Autos	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Refund Available	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable

(1) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & Newfoundland - Taxable, but a HST registrant may be able to claim an Input Tax Credit if purchased for commercial use.
(2) British Columbia - Exemption for energy conservation materials limited to those materials that prevent heat loss from a building and including wind, solar, and micro-hydro power generating equipment.
(3) Prince Edward Island - Commercial woodchip combustion is subject to refund.
(4) Saskatchewan - Exempt to farmers.
(5) Newfoundland - These items and all building materials used to construct, repair or improve residential homes in Labrador may qualify for an 8% rebate upon application to the Provincial Department of Finance.
(6) Quebec – Generally registrant may claim an Input Tax Refund (I. T. R.).

Provincial Tax Comparison - Sales Tax
Details re school supplies exemption - Exhibit "D"

NO. ITEM	BC(1)	SK	MB(2)	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE (1)	NF
Ball Point Non-Refill Type	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Ball Points - Refill Type	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Colouring Books	Exempt (1)	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Crayons	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Drawing Instruments	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable
Drawing Paper In Book Form	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Erasers	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Foolscap (Plain & Lined) (Not In Book Form)	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Graph Paper In Book Form	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Ink	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Looseleaf Refills (Plain, Lined Or Graph)	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Music Manuscript Paper	Exempt (1)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Paints And Brushes	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Paste	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Pencils	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Pens Other Than Fountain	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Ring Binders	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Rulers	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
School Bags	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Scotch Tape	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Scrapbooks	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Scribblers (Plain & Lined)	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Work Books	Exempt (1)	Taxable (3)	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable

(1) British Columbia and Prince Edward Island - When purchased by or for students.
(2) Manitoba - When purchased by anyone.
(3) Saskatchewan - Plain non-printed are taxable while workbooks printed to accompany a text/program are exempt.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Tobacco

NO. ITEM	NT	YT	NU	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
Commencement Date	1988	1974	Not Available	Feb. 5, 1971	Not Available	April 1, 1965	July 1,1963	1966	July 1, 1940	Not Available	1959	April 10, 1941	1964
Tobacco Tax Revenues (Latest Published Year) Budgeted	2001/2002 10,863,000	1999/00 ,059,000 2001/02 ,577,000	Not Available	2000/01 460,000,000 2001/02 463,000,000	2000/01 339,800,000 2001/02 344,000,000	2000/01 122,012,000 2001/02 124,600,000	2000/2001 124,500,000 2001/2002 135,500,000	2000/2001 495,000,000 2001/2002 620,000,000	2000/2001 495,000,000	Not Available	2000/2001 75,577,441 2001/2002 98,200,000	1999/2000 14,233,000 2001/2002 15,000,000	2000/2001 65,000,000 2001/2002 66,000,000
Rate (Effective Date)	1/10/00	01/06/01	1999/00	31/3/93	(N/C)	30/03/00	11/04/01	6/04/01	06/04/01	05/04/01	06/04/01	04/06/01	01/04/97
1) Cigarettes						(2)	(2)	(2)		(1)	(1)		(1) (6)
Per Cigarette	13.6¢	9.2¢	12.6¢	11.0¢	7.0¢	8.6¢	9.6¢	3.65¢	5.3¢	6.0¢	6.77¢	7.959¢	11.0¢
Per Pack Of 20's	$2.72	$1.84	$2.52	$2.20	$1.40	$1.72	$1.92	$0.73	$1.06	$1.20	$1.35	$1.59	$2.20
Per Pack Of 25's	$3.40	$2.35	$3.15	$2.75	$1.75	$2.15	$2.40	$0.9125	$1.33	$1.50	$1.69	$1.99	$2.75
Per 1000 Cigs.	$136.00	$92.00	$126.00	$110.00	$70.00	$86.00	$96.00	$36.50	$53.00	$60.00	$67.70	$79.50	$110.00
2) Tobacco	Fine cut -8.6¢ a gram Other - 8.6¢ a gram preportioned as fine-cut	(7)	Fine cut- 8.6¢ a gram other- 8.6¢ a gram preportioned as cigarettes	11.0¢ per gram proportioned as cigarettes	4¢ per gram or part proportioned as cigarettes	7.7¢ per gram proportioned as cigarettes	8.3¢ per gram proportioned taxed as fine cut 7.0¢ per gram on raw leaf tobacco	3.65¢ per gram or part thereof	5.3¢ per gram (loose tobacco) 5.3¢ per gram (leaf tobacco) (4) per gram (other tobacco products)	3.24¢ per gram proportioned 4.20¢ per stick	4.71¢ per gram 5.34¢ per stick proportioned (tobacco sticks) 3.01¢ per gram other	5.729¢ per gram. Proportioned sticks at 6.43¢ per stick	7.33¢ per gram on tobacco other than cigars & cigarettes proportioned tobacco stick is 11.00¢ per stick
3) Commission	3% on 1st $10,000 - 1% on balance of tax collected	Nil	Nil	3% on 1st $10,000 - .375% on balance of collected maximum $10,000 per annum	Nil	3% of the 1st $1,000 per month + ¼% on balance	3% on 1st $5,000 - 1% on balance of tax remitted maximum $200 per month	4% maximum $2,000 for each 12 month period commencing April 1st	2% on 1st $1,200,000 0.1% on balance of tax collected. Max $100,000/ annum for collection officers with agreements only. Nil for retailers	1.5% maximum $1,000 per month	Nil (3)	1.5% Of tax collected max. $12,000/ fiscal year	Nil
4) Filing Date (Of Mth Following Collection Month)	20th	28th	20th	20th	28th	20th	20th	10th	Last day	25th	20th	15th	20th

Provincial Tax Comparison - Tobacco

NO. ITEM	NT	YT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
5) Cigar Retail Price								(5)				
6¢		11¢						5.3¢				
7¢		11¢						5.3¢				
8¢ & 9¢		11¢						5.3¢				
10¢		11¢						5.3¢				
11¢ & 12¢		17¢						5.3¢				
13¢		17¢						5.3¢				
14¢		17¢						5.3¢				
15¢		17¢						5.3¢				
16¢		24¢										
17¢		24¢										
18¢		24¢										
19¢ & 20¢		24¢										
21¢	All cigars taxed at 75% of retail selling price	35¢	All cigars taxed at 77% of retail selling price, to a maximum tax of $5.00 per cigar	(3) All cigars taxed at 80% of retail selling price	(2) All cigars taxed at 95% of retail selling price $2.50 maximum minimum 35¢ per cigar	(2) All cigars taxed at 45% of retail selling price	(2) All cigars taxed at 45% of the taxable price of a cigar (effective from August 1, 2001)	All cigars with unit retail selling price over 15¢ are taxed 60% of the unit retail price	(1) All cigars taxed at 50% of the normal retail selling price	(1) All cigars taxed at 56% of the manufac-turers' or importer' suggested retail selling price	All cigars taxed at 56% of the retail selling price	(1) All cigars taxed at 125% of manufac-turers suggested retail selling price
22¢		35¢										
23¢ & 24¢		35¢										
25¢		35¢										
26¢ & 27¢		35¢										
28¢		35¢										
29¢ & 30¢		35¢										
31¢ & 32¢		46¢										
33¢		46¢										
34¢		46¢										
35¢		46¢										
36¢		46¢										
37¢, 38¢ & 39¢		46¢										
40¢		46¢										
41¢		57¢										
42¢		57¢										
43¢ & 44¢		57¢										
45¢		57¢										
46¢, 47¢ & 48¢		57¢										
49¢		57¢										
50¢		57¢										
51¢		72¢										
52¢		72¢										
53¢		72¢										
54¢		72¢										
55¢		72¢										
56¢ To 60¢		72¢										
Over 60¢		86¢										

Provincial Tax Comparison - Tobacco

Endnotes

(1) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & Newfoundland: In addition, HST of 15% also applies to retail selling price.
(2) Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario - In addition, retail sales tax is imposed on the retail value of cigarettes, tobacco and cigars – In SK, 6%; in MB, 7%; in ON, 8%.
(3) Nova Scotia – Effective May 1, 2000 no commissions are paid to tobacco wholesalers.
(4) Quebec - Higher of 8.15¢ per gram or 5.3¢ per stick.
(5) Quebec - The rate of tax of 5.3¢ per cigarette also applies to cigars whose unit retail selling price is 15¢ or less.
(6) Newfoundland – For the Labrador border zones, rates are reduced to 4.9¢ per cigarette and 5.26¢ per gram for fine cut tobacco.
(7) Yukon – Tobacco is computed separately on every retail size package and not on the total quantity or the wholesale size quantity.

Size In Grams	Tax Rate Per Individual Retail Package
0 - 25 G	$ 0.82
26 - 50 G	$ 1.64
51 - 75 G	$ 2.46
76 - 100 G	$ 3.28
101 - 125 G	$ 4.10
126 - 150 G	$ 4.92
151 - 175 G	$ 5.74
176 - 200 G	$ 6.56
201 - 225 G	$ 7.38
226 - 250 G	$ 8.20
251 - 275 G	$ 9.02
276 - 300 G	$ 9.84
301 - 325 G	$ 10.66
326 - 350 G	$ 11.48
351 - 375 G	$ 12.30
376 - 400 G	$ 13.12
401 - 425 G	$ 13.94
426 - 450 G	$ 14.76

Provincial Tax Comparison - Tobacco

Federal Tax Levies (Domestic)

Rates Of Excise Duty And Excise Tax

Excise Duty

1.	Manufactured Tobacco	- Per kilogram	$18.333
2.	Cigarettes	- Mass not exceeding 1,361 G/M per thousand	$27.475
3.	Cigarettes	- Mass exceeding 1,361 G/M per thousand	$29.374
4.	Cigars	- Per thousand	$14.786
5.	Canadian Raw Leaf Tobacco	- Per kilogram	$ 1.572
6.	Tobacco Sticks	- Per thousand	$18.333

Excise Tax

	Cigarettes (For Ea.5)	Tobacco Sticks Per Stick	Manufactured Tobacco Per Kilogram	Cigars
Quebec	$0.12138	$0.01965	$15.648	*National Rate
New Brunswick	$0.13388	$0.01965	$15.648	*National Rate
Ontario	$0.13138	$0.01965	$15.648	*National Rate
Prince Edward Island	$0.13388	$0.01965	$15.648	*National Rate
Nova Scotia	$0.13388	$0.01965	$15.648	*National Rate
All Others	$0.13388	$0.01965	$15.648	*National Rate The Greater Of $0.03947 Per Cigar And 50 Per Cent Of DPV

Excise Duty is imposed pursuant to section 200 of The Excise Act, which reads, in part:

> "200. There shall be imposed...on tobacco...manufactured in Canada and on Canadian raw leaf tobacco the duties of excise set out in the schedule..."

Practically speaking, the tobacco is considered to be subject to excise duty at the moment it is packaged for consumption or entry into a warehouse. For example, in the case of cigarettes, the cartons are placed into a cardboard case containing 50 cartons. The case, moving on a conveyor belt, passes a counter, at which time the duty becomes payable.

Excise Duty is not imposed on imported product. However, section 20 of the Customs Tariff ensures that imported product considered "subject to excise" is subject to an additional customs duty which is equivalent to the excise duty imposed on domestic product.

Excise Tax is imposed pursuant to subsections 23(1) and 23(2) of the Excise Tax Act which reads, in part:

> "23(1). Subject to subsection (6) to (8.3) and 23.2(6) whenever goods mentioned in Schedules I and II are imported into Canada or manufactured or produced in Canada and delivered to a purchaser thereof, there shall be imposed...an excise tax...at the applicable rate set out in ... Those schedules ...computed ... on the duty paid value or the sale price, as the case may be."
>
> "23(2). Where goods are imported, the excise tax...shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act by the importer, owner or other person liable to pay duties under that Act, and where goods are manufactured or produced and sold in Canada, the excise tax shall be payable by the manufacturer or producer at the time of delivery of the goods to the purchaser thereof."

Provincial Tax Comparison - Gasoline

(References are per litre unless otherwise indicated)

NO.	ITEM	"A" NT	YT (16)	NU	"A" "F" BC	AB	"E" SK	"B" MB	ON (25)	"A" QC (23)	"A" NB (27)	"A" NS (8)(27)	"A" "E" PE	"A" NF (27) (30)
1)	Commencement Date	1988	1973	Not Available	Dec. 21,1923	Not Availalble	ay 1, 1928	1923	1925	1924	1926	1926	May 1, 1924	Not Available
2)	Gasoline Tax Revenues (Latest Published Year) Budgeted	2001/02 4,598,000	999/00 ,019,000 001/02 ,049,000	Not Available	2000/01 573,532,000 2001/02 N/A	Not Available	000/01 45,136,000 001/02 67,700,000	2000/01 157,000,000 2001/2002 157,000,000	2000/01 ,242,000,000 001/02 ,300,000,000	Not Available	(35) 2000/01 19,200,000 001/02 84,000,000	2000/01 48,428,119 2001/02 58,608,000	1999/00 3,444,000 001/02 4,000,000	2000/01 125,000,000 2001/02 128,500,000
3)	Motor Vehicles	6.4¢/10.7¢ (29)	6.2¢	6.4¢	11.0¢ (7)	9¢	15¢	11.5¢	14.7¢	15.2¢(D)	10.7¢	13.5¢	13.0¢	16.5¢
4)	Aircraft	1.0¢	1.1¢	1.0¢	2.0¢ (21)	1.5¢ (31)	3.5¢	3.2¢ (26)	2.7¢	3.0¢ (4)	2.5¢	.9¢	.7¢	.7¢ (19)
5)	Farm Trucks	6.4¢/10.7¢ (29)	6.2¢		Exempt	Exempt	15¢ rebate (24)	Exempt	14.7¢	15.2¢	10.7¢ (11)	13.5¢	13.0¢	16.5¢
6)	Farm Machinery	6.4¢/10.7¢ (29)	6.2¢		Exempt	Exempt	15¢ (24) rebate	Exempt	Full refund available	Exempt by refund	10.7¢ (12(I)) (12(ii))	Exempt	Exempt by permit	16.5¢ (32)
7)	For Use Off-Highway In Internal Combustion Engines Other Than (3), (4),(9),(10)	6.4¢/10.7¢ (29)	6.2¢	6.4¢	3.0¢ (10)	Nil (28)	15¢	11.5¢ (18)	Full Refund Available	15.2¢ (6)	10.7¢ (12(I)) (12(ii))	Exempt for production equipment only	13.0¢ (1)	Taxable but may qualify for refund depending on use (13)
8)	For Use Off-Highway Other Than (3),(4),(7),(9), (10)	6.4¢/10.7¢ (29)	6.2¢	6.4¢	3.0¢	Nil	15¢	Exempt	Full refund available	Exempt by refund (5)	10.7¢ (12(i)) (12(ii))	Exempt production equipment only	Exempt by permit	Taxable but may qualify for refund depending on use (13)
9)	Motor Boats And Vessels	6.4¢/10.7¢ (29)	6.2¢	6.4¢	3.0¢	9¢	15¢	11.5¢ (2)(9)	14.7¢ (3)	15.2¢ (2)	10.7¢ (12(iii))	1.1¢ (20)	13.0¢ (2)	16.5¢ (2)
10)	Snowmobiles	6.4¢/10.7¢ (29)	6.2¢	6.4¢	11.0¢	9¢	15¢	11.5¢ (2)(9)	14.7¢ (3)	15.2¢	10.7¢	13.5¢	13.0¢	16.5¢
11)	Commissions: (A)Gasoline – (Coloured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	.022¢ per litre	Nil	N/A	8.8¢ Per 1000l	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A
	(B) Gasoline - (Non-Coloured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	.022¢/Litre max/annum $10000"C"	Nil	Nil	11¢ Per 1000l	Nil	22.0¢ per 1000 litres (22)	.011¢ per 100 litres taxed	Nil (33)	1/10¢ per 4.55l taxed (17)	Nil
12)	Filing (Of Month Following)	28th	25th	28th	20th	28th	20th	20th	21st (14)	Last day of month following collection month	25th	20th	25th	20th (34)

"A" - NT, BC, QC, NB, NS and NF - See method of calculation of per unit tax on page 29-30.
"B" - Manitoba - See page 29 for additional information.
"C" - British Columbia - Max. Of $10,000 applies to all remittances re motor fuels.

"D" - Quebec – Tax reduced or increased when delivered to certain geographic locations. in addition, 7.5% tax is imposed under the Act respecting the Quebec sales tax on the value of the consideration for the supply.

"E" - Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island – Revenue totals are for all fuel types

"F" - British Colombia – Revenue totals for gasoline and diesel fuel are gross amounts, before distributions to various crown corporations, such as BC Ferries. Fiscal year of May 1 to April 30 was used.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Gasoline

Endnotes:

(1) Prince Edward Island - Primary producers such as farmers, fishermen, etc. are generally exempt - refer to regulation 15.
(2) Manitoba, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland - Commercial fishing operations exempt or refundable in full.
(3) Ontario - Commercial operations refundable in full.
(4) Quebec - Aviation fuel used for international flights is exempt.
(5) Quebec – Exempt by refund when the gasoline is used to supply a stationary engine, as an ingredient in a product manufactured by a person in the course of that person's principal occupation or for purposes of scientific research, experimentation or demonstration, except if it is used to supply a propulsion engine or when the gasoline is purchased in Quebec by a person who carries on a business to be exported and used, on certain conditions, outside Quebec. Exempt when intended for chemical use.
(6) Quebec - Full tax applies on non-stationary engines except when used in pump trucks for fighting forest fires or in vehicles registered for use exclusively off-highway in farming, forestry or mining operations. Exempted by refund.
(7) British Columbia - An additional 4.0¢ per litre tax (urban transit tax) is imposed in the Greater Vancouver area including the city and township of Langley and the municipalities of Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows; and an additional 2.5¢/l is imposed in the Greater Victoria area.
(8) Nova Scotia - In addition, a commission of ".011" cents per litre is paid to the retail dealers' association for distribution to persons who have sold clear taxable gasoline at the retail level for their services in connection with the tax.
(9) Manitoba - Refund of tax allowed to winter commercial fishermen and trappers or they may use coloured tax-exempt gasoline.
(10) British Columbia - Coloured gas used in operating pipelines 0.55¢ per 810.32 litres. Tax rate on natural gas used in pipeline compressors is 1.9¢ per 810.32 litres. The tax on natural gas used in compressors for the purpose of extracting raw natural gas from a well and transporting it for processing is being phased out over a two-year period.
(11) New Brunswick - Refundable when used off-highway in any unregistered motor vehicle.
(12) New Brunswick -
  (i) used in any equipment except locomotives.
  (ii) refundable for farming, forestry, commercial fishing and manufacturing: also in mines and quarries not being operated in connection with the repair or construction of a public highway or public bridge.
  (iii) Refundable when used in any registered vessel over 200 tonnes gross tonnage and for commercial fishermen for use solely in the operation of any vessel while carrying on fishing operations, or stationary or portable engines used to load or unload fish on the boat or the wharf. Charter boats used for sport fishing must use taxable fuel.
(13) Newfoundland - Refund may apply to gasoline used in manufacturing operations, specified equipment used by loggers and for logging operations, specified uses within the fishing industry, specified vessels or boats, locomotives, generation of electricity, excluding generation in secondary or temporary dwellings including summer cabins and travel trailers, on site exploration of minerals, and by municipal governments.
(14) Ontario – Large collectors (over $36m/yr) installments on 15th and last day of month, return last day.
(15) Quebec - When registered for use exclusively off-highway exempted by refund.
(16) Yukon - Off-highway use exempt under permit or by refund when used for commercial fishing, logging, farming, hunting, outfitting, trapping, wilderness tourism, mining, and in stationary engines used for electrical generation.
(17) Prince Edward Island - In addition, a commission of 11¢ per 1000 litres is paid to the retail dealers' association.
(18) Manitoba - Forestry operations exempt. (excluding motor vehicles)
(19) Newfoundland - Exempt if delivered for consumption or use in aircraft on flights that originate or terminate at locations outside North America.
(20) Nova Scotia
  - pleasure craft 13.5¢ per litre
  - commercial ships, boats or vessels used for other than commercial shipping purposes - 1.1¢ per litre
  - commercial ferries on regular routes - exempt
  - commercial fishing vessels - exempt
  - commercial ships, boats or vessels used for commercial shipping purposes - exempt
(21) British Columbia - Eligible international air freighters receive full refund of jet fuel tax.
(22) Quebec - Payable to all persons with agreements only.
(23) Quebec - In addition, tax of 7.5% is imposed under the Quebec sales tax act on the value of the consideration for the supply.
(24) Saskatchewan – Up-front exemption on purchases of gasoline from bulk fuel dealers for farmers and other primary producers. There is also an annual fuel tax rebate for purchases of gasoline made at retail outlets for farmers and other primary producers. Effective January 1,2000, the $900 per year cap was eliminated.
(25) Ontario – Additional tax of 3¢ per litre on leaded fuel
(26) Manitoba - Aircraft fuel for hauling cargo on certain international flights is exempt from tax.
(27) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & Newfoundland - HST of 15% also applies to all products.
(28) Alberta – By exemption or refund for commercial purposes only.
(29) Northwest Territories - 6.4¢ - communities not served by highway system.
(30) Newfoundland - Additional tax of 1.5¢ per litre on leaded fuel.
(31) Alberta - Reduced from 5¢ to 1.5¢ a litre effective Jan. 1, 1997.
(32) Newfoundland - May qualify for tax rebate.
(33) Nova Scotia – No commission paid to agents effective May 1,2000.
(34) Newfoundland – Effective June 16,2000
(35) New Brunswick – Budgeted amount of $184,000,000 for 2001/02 is not allocated between gasoline and motive fuel.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Motive Fuel - Diesel

(References are per litre unless otherwise indicated)

NO.	ITEM	"A" NT	YT (18)	NU	"A" "D" BC (Z)	AB	"C" SK	"B" MB	"A" ON **	"A" QC (28)	"A" NB (27)	"A" NS (27)(29)	"A" " C" PE	"A" NF (27)
1)	Commencement Date	1988	1973	Not Available	July 15, 1959	Not Available	May 1, 1928	1946	1957	1924	1926	1926	May 1, 1924	Not Available
2)	Motive Fuel Tax Revenues (Last Published Year) Budgeted	2001/02 11,233,000	999/2000 ,621,000 001/2002 ,389,000	Not Available	2000/2001 172,266,000 2001/2002 N/A	Not Available	2000/01 345,136,000 2001/02 367,700,000	2000/2001 67,000,000 2001/2002 67,000,000	2000/2001 651,000,000 2001/2002 655,000,000	Not Available	2000/01 67,300,000 2001/02 184,000,000 (37)	000/2001 3,240,521 001/2002 6,892,000	1999/2000 33,444,000 2001/02 34,000,000	Not Available
3)	Motor Vehicles	9.1¢	7.2¢	9.1¢	11.5¢ (15)	9¢	15.0¢	10.9¢	14.3¢	16.2¢ (S)	13.7¢ (2)	15.4¢	13.5¢	16.5¢
4)	Farm Trucks	9.1¢	7.2¢	-	Exempt	Nil (16)	Nil(X)	Exempt	14.3¢	16.2¢ (24)(S)	13.7¢ (17)	15.4¢	13.5¢	16.5¢
5)	Railway Locomotives	11.4¢	7.2¢	-	3.0¢	3.0¢ (30)	15.0¢ (8)	6.3¢	4.5¢	3.0¢ (4) (S)	4.3¢ (2a) 13.7¢(2b)	Exempt	N/A	Exempt
6)	Farm Machinery	9.1¢	7.2¢	-	Exempt	Nil (16)	Exempt	Exempt	(W)	Exempt (11)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt by permit	16.5¢(Y)
7)	Road Building	9.1¢	7.2¢	-	3.0¢	Nil	15¢	10.9¢	(W)	16.2¢ (S)	13.7¢	15.4¢	13.5¢	16.5¢
8)	For Use Off-Highway In Internal Combustion Engines Other Than (5) & (7)	9.1¢	7.2¢	9.1¢	3.0¢ (7)	Nil (33)	15¢	10.9¢ (19)(21) (22) (31) (10)	(W)	16.2¢ (3), (4) & (24) (S)	13.7¢ (2c) (17)	(5)(32)	13.5¢(1)	Taxable or exempt by permit depending on use (9)(6)
9)	For Use Off-Highway Other Than In Internal Combustion Engines Or Heating	3.1¢ (23)	7.2¢	3.1¢ (23)	3.0¢	Nil	Exempt	Exempt (V)	(W)	Exempt (12)	13.7¢ (2c) (17)	Depends on use	Exempt by permit	Taxable or exempt by permit depending on use
10)	Heating - Domestic	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Nil	Exempt	Exempt	(W)	Exempt (13)	Exempt (T)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt (T)
11)	Heating -Commercial	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Taxable 7%	Nil	Exempt	1.9¢ (20)(25)	(W)	Exempt (13)	Exempt (U)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt (U)
12)	Automotive Propane	Exempt	Exempt	-	2.1¢	6.5¢	9¢	5.7¢	4.3¢	Exempt	6.7¢	7.0¢	13.0¢	7.0¢

"A" – NT, BC, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE and NF - See method of calculation per unit tax on pages 29-30.
"B" – Manitoba - See Page 29 for additional information.
"C" – Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island - Revenue totals are for all fuel types
"D" – British Columbia - Revenue totals for gasoline and diesel fuel are gross amounts, before distributions to various crown corporations, such as BC Ferries. Fiscal year of May 1 to April 30 was used.

(S) Quebec - In addition 7.5% tax is imposed under the Act respecting the Quebec sales tax on the value of the consideration for the supply.
(T) Newfoundland and New Brunswick - 15% HST applies.
(U) Newfoundland and New Brunswick - 15% HST applies.
(V) Manitoba - Diesel fuel used exclusively off-road for mineral exploration is exempt (off-road exploration activities in a mine are taxable).
(W) Ontario - Exempt on coloured fuel only.
(X) Saskatchewan - Marked diesel fuel is nil at pump, gasoline is paid at pump and rebated. Effective January 1, 2001, bulk fuel dealers may sell gasoline tax free to farmers, commercial fishers, trappers and loggers who have a valid fuel tax exemption permit. The tax-free gasoline must be for use in their farming and primary producing activities.
(Y) Newfoundland - May qualify for exemption by permit.
(Z) British Columbia – Effective August 1, 2002, a tax exemption is provided for PuriNOx ™ motor fuel for a period of three years. This is a cleaner burning fuel than conventional diesel fuel, and can be used in existing diesel engines without modification.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Motive Fuel - Diesel
(References are per litre unless otherwise indicated)

NO.	ITEM	NT	YT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
11)	Commissions: Motive Fuel – Coloured	N/A	Nil	.022¢ per litre	Nil	15¢ per 1000L	8.8¢ per 1000L	(36)	(14)	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A
	Motive Fuel - Not Coloured	N/A	N/A	.022¢ per litre	Nil	Nil	11¢ per 1000L	Nil	22.0¢ per 1000L (26)	.011¢/litre taxed	Nil (34)	1/10¢ per 4.55L	Nil
	Bunker Fuel	N/A	N/A	Exempt	N/A	N/A	8.8¢ per 1000L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Propane – Not Used For Carburetion	N/A	N/A	Under sales tax	N/A	N/A	8.8¢ per 1000L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Propane - Used For Carburetion	N/A	N/A	Under sales tax	Nil	N/A	11¢ per 1000L	N/A	N/A	.011¢ per 100 litres taxed	Nil	1/10¢ per 4.55l taxed	Nil
12)	Filing	28th of month following	25th of month following	20th of month following	28th of month following	20th of month following	20th of month following	Fuel - 25th of month following Propane – 21st day of the following month	last day of month following collection month	25th of month following	20th of month following	25th of month following	20th of month following (35)

Provincial Tax Comparison - Motive Fuel - Diesel

Endnotes:

(1) Prince Edward Island - Primary producers such as farmers, fishermen, etc. are generally exempt - refer to regulation 38.
(2) New Brunswick
(2a) in locomotives, except while being used in a mine or quarry for the sole purpose of providing transportation necessary to a mining operation.
(2b) full rate in auxiliary equipment.
(2c) exempt when used in any registered vessel over 200 tonnes gross tonnage and for commercial fishermen for use solely in the operation of any vessel while carrying on fishing operations, or stationary or portable engines used to load or unload fish on the boat or the wharf. Charter boats used for sport fishing must use taxable fuel.
(3) Quebec - Commercial motor boats exempt if using bunker fuel, crude oil or coloured fuel oil. Full tax applies to fuel oil used for private or pleasure boats; use of coloured fuel prohibited.
(4) Quebec - Coloured fuel oil may be used tax exempt for pump trucks used for fighting forest fires, in stationary engines, in commercial or fishing boats, in farm machinery; otherwise fuel oil must be used.
(5) Nova Scotia - Exempt for the purpose of operating machinery and apparatus when used in the manufacture or production of goods for sale.
- Exempt for purpose of operating machinery and apparatus used to develop electricity to power machinery and apparatus when used in the manufacture or production of goods for sale.
(6) Newfoundland - Diesel fuel used in certain vessels is taxed at 3.5¢ a litre.
(7) British Columbia - Coloured diesel fuel cannot be used in highway-type equipment other than logging trucks, ore trucks or oil field hauling trucks.
(8) Saskatchewan - Tax on locomotive fuel applies to fuel used by railway companies to operate their locomotives.
(9) Newfoundland - Exempt by permit for diesel used in manufacturing operations, specified uses within the fishing industry, specified vessels or boats, locomotives, generation of electricity, excluding generation specified equipment used by loggers and for logging operations in secondary or temporary dwellings including summer cabins and travel trailers, on site exploration of minerals, and by municipal governments.
(10) Manitoba - Commencing April 30,1999 motive fuel sold to international ocean-going ships refueling at Churchill is exempt from motive fuel tax.
(11) Quebec - Exempt when coloured fuel oil is used. Same exemption for fishing boats.
(12) Quebec - Crude oil, bunker fuel and coloured fuel oil are exempt for use other than in an internal combustion engine and exempt by refund when the non-coloured fuel oil is used as an ingredient in a product manufactured by a person in the course of that person's principal occupation and, in the case of crude oil or bunker fuel, to supply a stationary engine or when the non-coloured fuel oil is purchased in Quebec by a person who carries on a business to be exported and used, on certain conditions, outside Quebec.
(13) Quebec - Coloured fuel oil must be used, except when heating fuel is bunker fuel or crude oil.
(14) Quebec - A commission of 2.20¢ per 1000 litres is paid to all persons with agreements only for colouring the fuel.
(15) British Columbia - An additional 4¢ per litre tax (urban transit tax) is imposed in the Greater Vancouver area including the city and township of Langley and the municipalities of Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows; and an additional 2.5¢ per litre is imposed in the Greater Victoria area.
(16) Alberta - Farm fuel distribution allowance provides for an additional reduction to farmers of 6¢.
(17) New Brunswick - Exempt when used off-highway in any unregistered vehicle by a farmer or a forest worker, also in self-propelled trucks with an unladen gross mass of 4500 kilograms or more while being used solely in mines or quarries not operated in connection or repair of public highways or public bridges.
(18) Yukon – Off-highway exempt under permit or by refund when used for commercial fishing, logging, farming, hunting, outfitting, trapping, wilderness tourism, mining or in stationary generators used for electrical generation.
(19) Manitoba - Portable cylinder refills (propane) 4.3¢ per kg.
(20) Manitoba - 1.7¢ per litre tax on bunker fuel.
(21) Manitoba - Municipalities - exempt.
(22) Manitoba - Forestry operations - exempt. (excluding motor vehicles)
(23) Northwest Territories & Nunavut - Only if for non-motive purposes.
(24) Quebec - Refunded when the non-coloured fuel oil is used in motor vehicles registered exclusively off-highway and used in agricultural, forest or mining operations.
(25) Manitoba - 1.6¢ per litre tax on propane and butane.
(26) Quebec - Payable to all persons with agreements only, both for coloured fuel oil and non-coloured fuel oil.
(27) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & Newfoundland - HST of 15% also applies to all products.
(28) Quebec - In addition, tax of 7.5% is imposed under the Quebec sales tax act on the value of the consideration for the supply.
(29) Nova Scotia - The minister may pay to a person who sells middle distillate fuels to which he is required to add dye in the amounts and in the manner prescribed by these regulations a commission equivalent to 0.030 cents for each litre sold at a retail sale.
(30) Alberta - 3.0¢ per litre effective January 1, 1999; previously 6.0¢ per litre from January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998.
(31) Manitoba - Diesel fuel purchased by metal mining companies for operating an engine exclusively off highway for recovery of ore or for transporting from a mine in Manitoba to a processing centre in Manitoba is exempt.
(32) Nova Scotia – 1.1¢ per litre to operate commercial vessels used for other than commercial shipping purposes, but commercial fishing vessels, commercial vessels used for commercial shipping purposes and ferries on regular schedule routes are exempted.
(33) Alberta – By exemption or refund for commercial purposes only.
(34) Nova Scotia – No commissions paid to agents effective May 1,2000.
(35) Newfoundland – Effective June 16,2000
(36) Ontario – Compensation of $0.23 per kilolitre for the colouring of fuel.
(37) New Brunswick - Budgeted amount of $184,000,000 for 2001/02 is not allocated between gasoline and motive fuel.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Propane
(No tax on propane in NT, NU and YT)

NO. ITEM	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB (7)	NS (7)	PE	NF (7)
Automotive Propane	2.1¢	6.5¢(6)	9.0¢ (2)	5.7¢ per litre	4.3¢	Exempt (4)	6.7¢(1)	7.0¢ 26/04/96	13.0¢	7.0¢
Commissions: Not Used For Carburetion	As stated under sales tax	N/A	N/A	8.8¢ per 1000L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commissions: Used For Carburetion	Under sales tax	Nil	N/A	11¢ per 1000L	N/A	N/A	.011¢/100 litres taxed	Nil (8)	1/10¢ per 4.55l taxed	Nil
Heating – Commercial	2.1¢ (5)	Exempt	Exempt	1.6¢ per litre	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt (1)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Heating - Domestic	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt (1)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Portable Cylinder Refills	Taxable (11)	Exempt	Exempt	4.3¢ per kilogram	Exempt (3)	N/A	Exempt	Exempt (10)	Exempt (9)	Exempt (12)

(A) Max. Of $10,000 Applies To All Remittances Re Motor Fuels

Footnotes:

(1) New Brunswick - Exemptions for certain equipment used by: farmers, wood producers, silviculturists, aquaculturists, fishermen, mining & quarrying operators, manufacturers. Propane used for heating travel trailers and motor homes is taxed.

(2) Saskatchewan - Propane is subject to fuel tax at 9¢ per litre for all purchases except for the following:
- Propane purchased in bulk by farmers and used in their own farming operations (e.g. deliveries of 200 litres or more);
- Effective Jan. 1,2001, the current fuel tax exemption for propane is extended to all propane sold by weight in cylinders of 100 pounds or less.
- Propane purchased in bulk by commercial fishermen, trappers and loggers for use in their primary producing activities;
- Propane used exclusively for cooking, heating or lighting and not used in an internal combustion engine.

(3) Ontario – Provided the propane is not purchased by, delivered to or used by the purchaser for use in a licensed motor vehicle.

(4) Quebec - In addition, tax at 7.5% is imposed under the Quebec sales tax act on the value of the consideration for the supply.

(5) British Columbia - Exempt if purchased by a farmer for farm purposes.

(6) Alberta - Propane is subject to tax at 6.5¢ per litre for all propane dispensed from a dispenser used to fuel vehicles regardless of use. exemptions are as follows: propane sold in bottles, propane delivered into storage tanks and used for heating or commercial use. propane delivered to farms and used in exempt farming operations. Farmers may obtain a refund of the tax paid on propane dispensed into farm trucks.

(7) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & Newfoundland - HST of 15% also applies to all products.

(8) Nova Scotia – No commission paid to agent effective May 1,2000

(9) Prince Edward Island – Portable cylinder propane refills are exempt for cooking and heating.

(10) Nova Scotia – Exempt for cooking, heating and lighting.

(11) British Columbia – Exempt for residential cooking and heating.

(12) Newfoundland – Exempt unless used for generation of power in an internal combustion engine, at which time it may be taxable or exempt or subject to rebate depending on usage.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Fuel Summary
(Information as presented by provinces)

Manitoba	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Motor Gasoline – Unleaded	11.5¢
Aviation (Jet)	3.2¢
Gasohol – Unleaded	9.0¢
Diesel Fuel - On Highway	10.9¢
- Off Highway	10.9¢
Locomotive Fuel	6.3¢
Propane - Vehicle Fills	5.7¢
- Portable Cylinder Refills	4.3¢ (Per Kilogram)
Heating Fuels (Industrial)	
- Bunker	1.7¢
- Heating Oil	1.9¢
- Propane Or Butane	1.6¢

Yukon	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Gasoline	6.2¢
Diesel	7.2¢
Aviation	1.1¢
Propane	Exempt
Other Fuel	6.2¢

Quebec (2)	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Gasoline:	15.2¢
Diesel	16.2¢
Propane	0¢

Prince Edward Island	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Aviation Fuel	0.7¢
Diesel Oil	13.5¢
Gasoline	13.0¢
Propane Fuel	13.0¢

Saskatchewan	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Gasoline	15.0¢
Diesel	15.0¢
Aviation fuel	3.5¢
Propane	9.0¢ (1)
Locomotive Fuel	15.0¢
Gasohol	15.0¢

Newfoundland	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Aviation Fuel	0.7¢
Diesel Fuel	16.5¢
Gasoline	16.5¢
Propane	7.0¢
Marine Diesel	3.5¢

New Brunswick	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Aviation Fuel	2.5¢
Diesel Fuel	13.7¢
Diesel Fuel - Locomotive	4.3¢
Gasoline	10.7¢
Propane	6.7¢

Ontario	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Gasoline - Leaded	17.7¢
- Unleaded	14.7¢
Diesel Fuel (Clear Fuel)	14.3¢
Locomotive	4.5¢
Aviation	2.7¢
Propane	4.3¢

Nunavut	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Zone B Gasoline	6.4¢
Diesel Motive	9.1¢
Diesel Non-Motive	3.1¢
Aviation Fuel	1.0¢
Other Fuel	3.1¢

Nova Scotia	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Gasoline	13.5¢
Diesel	15.4¢
Propane	7.0¢ (3)
Aviation	0.9¢
Marine	1.1¢

Federal	Per Litre Rate Of Tax
Excise Tax on Fuel	
Gasoline (Unleaded)	10.0¢
Aviation Gasoline (Unleaded)	10.0¢
Diesel and Aviation Fuel	4.0¢
Federal Excise Gasoline Tax Refund	
No refunds on purchases (except for registered charities, handicapped individuals, registered Canadian amateur athletic associations)	

(1) Saskatchewan - Effective January 1, 2001, the current fuel tax exemption for propane is extended to all propane sold by weight in cylinders of 100 pounds or less.

(2) Quebec - The tax is increased or reduced when the fuel is delivered to certain geographical locations. In addition, tax of 7.5% is imposed under the Quebec sales tax act on the value of the consideration for the supply.

(3) Nova Scotia – Tax exemption for propane is extended to all propane sold by weight. No tax exemption provided if sold using a metered dispenser. Retailers may apply for a refund if metered propane is sold to customers for purposes of heating, cooking and lighting.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Fuel Summary
(Information as presented by provinces)

British Columbia	
Clear Gasoline Leaded	11.0¢ per litre
Clear Gasoline Unleaded	11.0¢ per litre
Clear Diesel	11.5¢ per litre
Propane (Motor Vehicle Use)	2.1¢ per litre
Aviation - Non-Jet	2.0¢ per litre
- Jet Fuel	2.0¢ per litre
Coloured Gasoline	3.0¢ per litre
Coloured Gasoline (Family Farms)	Exempt
Coloured Gasoline (Fishing Boats)	3.0¢ per litre
Natural Gas Used In Pipeline Pumping Stations	1.9¢ on every 810.32 litres used
Natural Gas Used In Stationary Engines	7% of purchase price or 1.10¢ on every 810.32 litres used
Urban Transit Tax - Greater Vancouver	4.0¢ per litre (not included in above rates)
- Greater Victoria	2.5¢ per litre (not included in above rates)
Marine Bunker	Exempt

Alberta	Per Litre Rate of Tax
Gasoline	$0.09
Diesel	$0.09
Aviation	$0.015
Locomotive	$0.03
Propane	$0.065

NT

Gasoline sold on the highway system will be taxed at a rate of 17% of the retail price as determined by the minister. Other fuel taxes will be based on the tax on gasoline on highway as follows:

Gasoline Sold At A Location Off Highway System	60%
Motive Diesel Fuel	85%
Non-Motive Fuel	29%
Railway Diesel Fuel	107%
Aviation Fuel	1¢ per litre
Zone A Gasoline	10.7¢ per litre
Zone B Gasoline	6.4¢ per litre
Diesel Motive	9.1¢ per litre
Diesel Non-Motive	3.1¢ per litre
Railway Diesel	11.4¢ per litre
Aviation Fuel	1.0¢ per litre
Other Fuel	3.1¢ per litre

Comparison Of Income Tax Rates

2001 Interprovincial Comparison of Personal Income Tax Rates

ITEM	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF	NT	YU	NU
Rates													
First Bracket	7.30	10.0	11.50	10.90	6.16	17.00	9.68	9.77	9.80	10.57	7.20	7.36	7.20
Second Bracket	10.50		13.50	16.20	9.22	21.25	14.82	14.95	13.80	16.16	9.90	10.12	9.90
Third Bracket	13.70		16.00	17.40	11.16	24.50	16.52	16.67	16.70	18.02	11.70	11.96	11.70
Fourth Bracket	15.70						17.84				13.05	13.34	13.05
Fifth Bracket	16.70												
Upper Bracket Limits													
First Bracket	30,484		30,000	30,544	30,814	< 26,000	30,754	29,590	30,754	29,590	30,754	30,754	30,754
Second Bracket	60,969		60,000	61,089	61,629	> 52,000	61,509	59,180	61,509	59,180	61,509	61,509	61,509
Third Bracket	70,000						100,000				100,000	100,000	100,000
Fourth Bracket	85,000												
Surtaxes													
1st Surtax Rate					20%			10%	10%	9%		5%	
1st Surtax Threshold					Tax>$3,560			Tax>$10,000	Tax>$5,200	Tax > $7,032		Tax> $6,000	
2nd Surtax					36%								
2nd Surtax Threshold					Tax>$4,491								
Non-Refundable Tax Credits													
Basic	8,000	12,900	8,000	7,412	7,426	5,900	7,412	7,231	7,412	7,410	7,412	7,412	7,412
Spousal	6,850	12,900	8,000	6,294	6,306	5,900	6,293	6,140	6,294	6,055	6,294	6,294	6,294
Child	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,600 for 1st 2,400 for rest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age	3,587	3,619	3,619	3,619	3,626	2,200	3,619	3,531	3,619	3,482	3,619	3,619	3,619
Seniors Supplement	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disabled	4,362	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	2,200	6,000	4,293	4,400	4,233	6,000	6,000	6,000
Disability Supplement	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500
Infirm dependents	2,424	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	5,900	3,500	2,386	2,446	2,353	3,500	3,500	3,500
Reductions				$225/adult, $300/child, $225/seniors, $300/disabled less 1% of income	$156 basic, $317/child, $317/disabled-sum doubled, tax subtracted – positive balance is the reduction	$1,500 per family, less 3% of income > $26,000	Single - no tax on income < $10,000, reduced tax up to $15,200 Families - no tax on income < $16,000, reduced tax up to $20,400	$300/adult $165/child less 5% of income > $15,000	$250/adult $200/child less 5% of income		Percent of income, max of $645	Lesser of $300 less 3% of income> $15,000 or 80% of tax	Percent of income, max of $645
Top Marginal Rate	45.70	39.00	45.00	46.40	46.41	48.72	46.84	47.34	47.37	47.02%	42.05	42.34	42.05

Nunavut and Yukon Territories calculate tax as a percentage of federal tax – rates have been converted to tax on income equivalents.

Interprovincial Comparison of Corporation Income Tax Rates

	ITEM	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF	NT	YU	NU
2001[a]														
	Small	4.50	5.00	7.00	6.00	6.50	9.04	4.00	5.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00
	Small Business Threshold	200,000	300,000	200,000	200,000	240,000		300,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
	Manufacturing and Processing	16.50	13.50	10.00*	17.00	12.00	9.04	16.00	16.00	7.50	5.00	14.00	2.50	14.00
	Large	16.50	13.50	17.00	17.00	14.00	9.04	16.00	16.00	16.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	14.00
2002[a]			(2)											
	Small	4.50	4.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	9.04	4.00	5.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00
	Small Business Threshold	200,000	400,000	300,000	300,000	280,000		300,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
	Manufacturing and Processing	13.50	11.50	10.00 (1)	16.50	11.00	9.04	16.00	16.00	7.50	5.00	14.00	2.50	14.00
	Large	13.50	11.50	17.00	16.50	12.50	9.04	16.00	16.00	16.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	14.00
Credits	Manufacturing and Processing	3% on capital expenditures (expired July 30, 2001)		6% on capital expenditures	10% on capital expenditures				15% on capital expenditures	10% on capital expenditures				
	Research & Development	10% of eligible expenditures		15% of eligible expenditures	15% of eligible expenditures	Super-allowance deduction (suspended for 2 years in last Budget)	20%/40% on research wages 40% on other eligible expenditures 100% deductibility of R&D capital (230%/260% superdeduct. In lieu of credit)	10% of eligible expenditures	15% of eligible expenditures		15% of eligible expenditures			
Holidays		2 years for new small businesses (expired Apr. 1, 2001)					5 years for new small businesses 10 years for eligible major projects		3 years for new small businesses		10 years, plus 5 years at reduced rates, for designated "EDGE" corporations (3)			

Footnotes:

(1) Saskatchewan - Sliding rate of 10 to 17%, depending on proportion of M&P activity occurring in Saskatchewan
(2) Alberta - Changes to rates and thresholds for 2002 and subsequent years are subject to affordability.
(3) Newfoundland – The "Edge" program includes a 50% rebate of federal corporate income tax. As well, for taxpayers outside the northeast Avalon Peninsula area, the holiday is extended from 10 to 15 years, with the 5 year phase in remaining.

Provincial Tax Comparison – Other Taxes, Levies and Information

NO.	ITEM	NT	YU	NU	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
(1)	Population 07/00	42,100	30,700	27,700	4,063,800	2,997,200	1,023,600	1,147,900	11,669,300	7,372,400	756,600	941,000	138,900	538,800
(2)	Hotel Tax	N/A	N/A	N/A	Taxable 8% (6)	5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	In prescribed tourist region (9)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2% in the city of St. John's
(3)	Environmental Levies				(7)									
	(A) Beverage Containers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5¢ - 20¢ (14)	3 - 7¢ per ontainer (4)	2¢ per container	None	Yes (10)	N/A	10¢ per container	N/A	8¢ (17)
	(B) Tires	N/A	N/A	N/A	$3.00 per tire (8)	$4.00 per new tire	$3.50 - $35.00 per new tires (5)	$2.80 per new tire	None	Yes (11)	N/A	$3.00 per tire	$2.00 per new tire	
	(C) Oil Product Containers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5¢/L (1)	5¢/L	5¢/L (1)	None	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	(D) Oil Filters	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50¢ - $1.00 each (2)	$0.50 - $1.00 each	50¢ - $1.00 each (2)	None	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	(E) Liquor Containers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5¢ - 20¢ (15)	3 - 7¢ per ontainer (4)	5¢ - 10¢ per container (3)	10¢ per container (16)	No (12)	N/A	10¢ - 20¢ per container (13)	N/A	20¢ (17)

Footnotes:

(1) Manitoba and Alberta – Oil Product Containers have a levy of 5.0¢/L for the oil + 5.0¢/L for the container.

(2) Manitoba and Alberta – A levy of 50.0¢ applies to each oil filter less than eight inches. Oil filters eight inches or larger have a levy of $1.00.

(3) Manitoba – The levy on liquor containers applies on containers where no deposit is payable at the time of purchase.
A levy of 10¢ per container applies on the purchase of:
- liquor, other than beer, sold in containers, other than cans, with a content capacity of 750 millilitres or more,
- liquor sold in cans, and
- beer sold in containers, other than cans.

A levy of 5¢ per container applies on the purchase of liquor, other than beer, sold in containers, other than cans, with a content capacity of less than 750 millilitres.

(4) Saskatchewan – Environmental handling charge per container as follows (per container):
- metal cans (all) 5¢
- plastic bottles (all) 6¢
- non-refillable glass bottles (all) 7¢
- multi-material shelf stable containers (all) 3¢
- paper-based polycoat gable – top containers (all) 3¢

(5) Saskatchewan – Environmental handling charges for tires (per tire):
- $3.50 – passenger, light truck, small industrial and agricultural machinery tires
- $5.00 – medium truck and implement tires up to 20"
- $10.00 – all agricultural equipment tires over 20" including rear agricultural (tractor) and grader tires
- $35.00 – off the road (OTR) tires 20.5 x 25" and up.
- Note: Maximum of 8 tires charged on new agricultural machinery.

(6) British Columbia – Municipalities and Regional Districts are permitted to collect upon the passing of the necessary by-law an additional tax of up to 2% on accommodation. Whistler, Vancouver, Victoria, Oak Bay, Saanich, Smithers, Prince Rupert, Richmond, Chilliwack, Parksville, Qualicum Beach, North Vancouver have passed the necessary by-laws and consequently accommodation in these municipalities and regional districts is taxed at 9% or 10%.

(7) British Columbia – A $5.00 levy per battery applies to new lead-acid batteries weighting 2 kg or more.

(8) British Columbia – The levy applies to new pneumatic tires purchased in the province for $30 or more.

(9) Quebec – In some Quebec tourist regions, existence of a specific tax on lodging of $2.00 per overnight stay.

(10) Quebec – Beverages containers - 5¢ per container

(11) Quebec – Tires – at the time of the retail sale or retail lease, in Quebec of a new tire or road vehicle, person shall pay a specific duty equal to $3.00 per new tire the person purchases or leases or per new tire equipping the road vehicle the person purchases or leases.

(12) Quebec – Beer containers - 5¢ per container
- 10¢ glass container of 450ml and less
- 20¢ glass container of more than 450 ml.

(13) Nova Scotia – For liquor containers there is a levy of 10¢ per container and 20¢ per container if liquor container is over 500 ml.
Note: A 5¢ refund is given for each container returned.

(14) Alberta – A deposit applies to all beverage containers, except milk. The deposit is 5¢ for containers up to 1 litre and 20¢ for containers greater than 1 litre.

(15) Alberta – A deposit applies to all liquor containers. With the exception of domestic and import beer containers, the deposit is 5¢ for containers up to 1 litre and 20¢ for containers greater than 1 litre. For domestic and import beer containers, the deposit is 10¢ per container.

(16) Ontario – 8.93¢ per non refillable alcohol beverage container plus 12% RST (total 10¢ per non refillable container).

(17) Newfoundland - 8¢ levy for non-alcoholic beverages, 5¢ refundable; 20¢ for alcohol containers, 10¢ refundable.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Amusement Tax

(Excluding pari-mutuel wagering) (No amusement taxes in NF)

	BC	AB	SK	MB (6)	ON	QC	NB	NS (4)	PE
Admission Theatres		(1)							
0 - 25¢	No	No	Cities,	Cities,	Nil	No	(5)	No tax on admissions	
26¢ - 30¢					Nil				
31¢ - 39¢	tax	tax	towns	towns	Nil	tax			
40¢ - 43¢					Nil				
44¢ - 45¢	on	on	and	and	Nil	on			
46¢ - 50¢					Nil				
51¢ - 55¢	admissions	admissions	villages	villages	Nil	admissions			
56¢ - 60¢					Nil				10% sales tax on admission charges of more than 0.25 cents
61¢ - 70¢			may	may	Nil				
71¢ - 75¢					Nil				
76¢ - 80¢			impose	impose	Nil				
81¢ - 84¢					Nil				
85¢ - 90¢					Nil				
91¢ - 92¢					Nil				
93¢ - $1.00					Nil				
$1.00 - $1.10					Nil				
Over $1.10					Nil				
Over $3.00					Nil				
Over $3.50					Nil				
Over $4.00					10% (3)				
Other Than Theatres	Nil	Nil	Same as theatres	Same as theatres	Same as theatres	Nil	(6)	Nil	Same as theatres
Fees Places Of Amusement Including Theatres Etc.	Nil (2)	(2) $1.00 - $400.00 annually depending on seating capacity & size of city, town, village or rural district	None	Cities, towns and villages may impose	None	None	None	None	None
Travelling Amusements, Circuses, Etc.	Nil	$10 per day, week or month depending on type of amusement	None	Cities, towns and villages may impose	None	None	None	None	None

Footnotes:

(1) Alberta
- Imposes a fee on lotteries and games of chance.
- Pull tickets - 1.5% of gross sale.
- Casinos - $15.00 x no. of games x no. of days
- Exhibition casinos - $35.00 x no. of games x no. of days.
- Exhibition casinos - $35.00 x no. of games x no. of days.

(2) British Columbia - A business tax in varying amounts is collected by municipal authorities.

(3) Ontario - Theatres 3,200 seats or less with live dramatic, comedic, choreographic or musical performances are exempt until March 31, 2005 by Order In Council.

(4) Nova Scotia - Amusement Tax (Provincial) suspended April 1, 1997.

(5) New Brunswick - Amusement Tax was eliminated Effective April 1, 1997. Taxable according to HST legislation under Revenue Canada.

(6) Manitoba - Effective April 1, 1997, The Pari-Mutuel Tax Act was replaced with The Pari-Mutuel Levy Act.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Gas And Electricity

NO.	ITEM	BC	AB	SK (7)	MB	ON	QC	NB (3)	NS (3)	PE	NF (3)
1)	Commencement Date	July 1, 1948 (Social Service Tax Act)	N/A	N/A	December 1, 1964	N/A	July 1, 1992	April 1, 1997	April 1, 1997	N/A	April 1, 1997
2)	Revenues (Latest Published Year)	N/A	N/A	2000/2001 27,700,000	2000/2001 56,300,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Budgeted	N/A	N/A	2001/2002 28,700,000	2001/2002 65,600,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3)	Gas -										
	Domestic -										
	Heating	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	7.5%	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
	Cooking	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	7%	Exempt	7.5%	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
	Commercial -										
	Heating	7% (4)	Exempt	Exempt	7%	Exempt	7.5% (6)	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
	Manufacturing	7% (2)(4)	Exempt	Exempt (1)	7%	Exempt	7.5% (6)	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
4)	Electricity -										
	Domestic -										
	Heating	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	7.5%	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
	Lighting	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	7%	Exempt	7.5%	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
	Cooking	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	7%	Exempt	7.5%	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
	Commercial -										
	Heating	7% (4)	Exempt	Exempt	7%	Exempt	7.5% (6)	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
	Lighting	7% (4)	Exempt	6%	7%	Exempt	7.5% (6)	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
	Manufacturing	7% (4)	Exempt	Exempt	7% (5)	Exempt	7.5% (6)	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
5)	Commission - Gas	3.3% of tax collected to max. of $99/month, per vendor	N/A	N/A	5% on 1st $200 tax collected & remitted, 1% of balance max. $200 per month	N/A	N/A	Taxable	Taxable	N/A	Taxable
	Commission - Electricity	3.3% of tax collected to max of $99/ month, per vendor	N/A	10% on 1st $250 - 1% on balance – max. $1,800 per year	5% on 1st $200 tax collected & remitted, 1% of balance max. $200 per month	N/A	N/A	Taxable	Taxable	N/A	Taxable
6)	Filing Date (Of Month Following)	15th	N/A	20th	20th	N/A	Last day generally	Last day	Last day	N/A	Last day

Footnotes:

(1) Saskatchewan - Propane gas used in stationary internal combustion engines or turbines, is taxable under The Fuel Tax Act, 2000

(2) British Columbia - Gas, such as compressed natural gas used for combustion in motor vehicles, is exempt under The Motor Fuel Tax Act when used to propel motor vehicles.

(3) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & Newfoundland - HST of 15% applies to all products.

(4) British Columbia - Exempt if purchased by a farmer for farm purposes.

(5) Manitoba - Tax exemption is allowed for 80% of the electricity charges payable by mines and manufacturers.

(6) Quebec – Generally registrant may claim an Input Tax Refund (I. T. R.). Large businesses are not allowed to claim I.T.Rs for electricity and gas used other than in the production of movable property for sale.

(7) Saskatchewan –Revenues are from PST collected on commercial uses of power. No tax is collected on individual/residential power or energy (gas, heating oils or propane used for heating) uses.

Provincial Tax Comparison
(Car registration fees and other related information)

1) Passenger Car Registration Fees A. Basis Of Registration	NT (11) Flat Fee	YT Wheel Base	NU Flat Fee	BC (3) Weight	AB (3) + Flat Fee	SK Wheel Base	MB Flat Fee	ON (2) Flat Fee	QC (13) Flat Fee	NB (4) Curb Weight	NS Curb Weight	PE Per Vehicle	NF (17) Flat
B. Fees (i) 2001 Toyota Tacoma 4 x 2 extracab 2-Door W.B. 309.5/Cm 1365 Kg	$68.00	$36.00	$68.58	$60.00	$53.00	$58.00	$58.00	$37/$74 (2)	$104.00	N/A	$44.00	$75.00	$140.00
(ii) 2001 Honda CR-V Ex 4-Door W.B. 262.2/Cm 1474 Kg	$68.00	$36.00	$68.58	$61.00	$53.00	$58.00	$58.00	$37/$74 (2)	$104.00	N/A	$57.00	$75.00	$140.00
(iii) 2001 Chrysler Neon 4-Door W.B. 266.7/Cm 1164 Kg	$68.00	$36.00	$68.58	$53.00	$53.00	$58.00	$58.00	$37/$74 (2)	$104.00	N/A	$57.00	$75.00	$140.00
(iv) 2001 Chevrolet S-10 Regular Cab – Long Box 4-Door W.B. 299.5/Cm 1403 Kg	$68.00	$36.00	$68.58	$60.00	$53.00	$58.00	$58.00	$37/$74 (2)	$104.00	N/A	$57.00	$75.00	$140.00
(v) 2001 Volvo S60 2.4M 4-Door W.B. 271.5/Cm 1440 Kg	$68.00	$36.00	$68.58	$61.00	$53.00	$58.00	$58.00	$37/$74 (2)	$104.00	N/A	$57.00	$75.00	$140.00
(vi) 2001 Honda Civic Coupe LX (automatic transmission) 2-Door W.B. 262.0/Cm 1136 Kg	$68.00	$36.00	$68.58	$53.00	$53.00	$58.00	$58.00	$37/$74 (2)	$104.00	N/A	$57.00	$75.00	$140.00
(vii) 2001 Chevrolet Cavalier Sedan 4-Door W.B. 264.4/Cm 1214 Kg	$68.00	$36.00	$68.58	$53.00	$53.00	$58.00	$58.00	$37/$74 (2)	$104.00	N/A	$57.00	$75.00	$140.00
(viii)' 2001 Mercedes-Benz CL 500 4-Door W.B. 210.4/Cm 1865 Kg	$68.00	$36.00	$68.58	$61.00	$53.00	$58.00	$58.00	$37/$74 (2)	$104.00	N/A	$74.00	$75.00	$140.00
(ix) 2001 Cherokee 4-Door W.B. 267.6/Cm 2223 Kg	$68.00	$36.00	$68.58	$84.00	$53.00	$58.00	$58.00	$37/$74 (2)	$104.00	N/A	$74.00	$75.00	$140.00

+ - Government Fee Plus Agent Service Fee.

Provincial Tax Comparison
(Car registration fees and other related information)

	NT (11)	YT	BC (3)	AB (3)	SK	MB	ON (2)	QC (13)	NB (4)	NS	PE	NF
(x) 2001 Chrysler Sebring Sedan LX 4-Door W.B. 274.3/Cm 1479 Kg	$68.00	$36.00	$61.00	$53.00	$58.00	$58.00	$37/$74 (2)	$104.00	N/A	$57.00	$75.00	$140.00
2) Driver Licensing (For One Year)	For 5 Years		(14)	For 5 Years		(1)		For 2 Yrs (7)	(5)	For 5 Yrs (12)	For 3 Years	For 5 Years
Driver	$60.00	$3.00	$8.00	$45.00	$25.00	$13.00	$10.00	$86.00	$11.00	$49.00	$45.00	$80.00
Chauffeur	$60.00	$3.00	$8.00	$45.00	$25.00		$10.00	$86.00		$54.00	$45.00	$80.00
3) Passenger Car Registrations Latest Available	At Dec.31, 2000 22,264	At Dec. 31/00 8,747	At Sept. 10/98 1,682,898	At Mar. 31/01 1,044,400 (16)	At Dec 31/00 (8) 509,233	At Feb 28/01 630,161	At Dec 31/00 5,537,812	(9) 3,388,123	329,445	At Dec 2000 368,206	At May 2001 60,750	At Dec 31/00 306,686 (18)
4) Motor Truck Registrations Latest Available	At Dec. 31, 2000 826	At Dec. 31/00 16,918	At Sep 10/98 598,586	At Mar 31/01 643,685 (16)	At Dec 31/00 227,503	At Feb 28/01 251,663	(15) 1,219,381	(10) 111,000	(6) 148,391	At Dec 2000 183,571	At May 2001 21,609	At Dec 31/00 306,686 (18)
5) Population Per Passenger Car	Unknown	2.60	2.50	2.87	2.01	1.82	2.11	2.18	2.32	2.55	2.29	1.76

Footnotes:

(1) Manitoba - In addition to the driver license fees, an additional charge of $45.00 (less $5.00 for each merit to a maximum of $25) is assessed upon the issuance of a drivers licence in respect of compulsory basic (Manitoba Public Insurance, MPI) insurance. Additional surcharges or premiums may also be assessed for demerit points and or insurance (MPI) claims.

(2) Ontario - Based on geographical area - passenger vehicles registered; by northern Ontario residents - $37.00; by southern Ontario residents - $74.00.

(3) British Columbia - (in BC this is called a licence fee) extra fees for first time registration $18.00, first time licence plates $18.00 for all vehicles : Alberta includes - $6.00 (M.V.A.C. fund) & $5.00 for private sector licensing agency.

(4) New Brunswick - Additional $12.00 re registration of all motor vehicles when new plates are issued.

(5) New Brunswick - Optional photo fee of $8.00 is charged to first issuance and each renewal

(6) New Brunswick - Includes commercial full year, farm produce season: miscellaneous (construction equipment etc.), Service cranes, hearses and farm trucks.

(7) Quebec - An additional charge when 4,5,6,7(number of demerit points on record) of $50.00 is assessed in respect of insurance, plus $4.00 admin. fee.
- 8,9,10,11, ----------$124.00 " ...etc.
- 12,13,14----------$236.00 " ...etc.
- 15 and over----------$348.00 " ...etc.

This amount includes sales tax of 9%.

(8) Saskatchewan - Includes 1/2 ton trucks, motorhomes and motorcycles.

(9) Quebec - Number of units registered; not number of registrations processed.

(10) Quebec - Includes only trucks and road tractors, if the weight is over 3,000 kg.

(11) Northwest Territories - Registration in communities not served on the highway system is 70% of noted rates. Effective oct.1/97, all pay a customer service fee of $8.00.

(12) Nova Scotia – Motor vehicle registry service fees- beginner's licence $19.00, all examinations during valid life of beginner's licence to be paid before exam - $10.00, driver's examinations for obtaining a higher class of driver's licence (road test) class 1,2,3 and 4 (including GST) $23.00, class 5,6 and 8 (including GST)$11.50, upgrade fee to obtain a higher class $20.00,from a class 7 to class 5 $39.00, from a class 8,6,5,4,3,2,and 1 $9.00, to add endorsements a, b, c, d, and e $9.00, to add any conditions $0, driver's licence (5 years)- class 1 -$69.00, class 2 -$64.00, class 3 - $59.00, class 4 -$54.00, class 5 -$49.00, class 8 -$55.50.

(13) Quebec - Total registration fee $255.00 - $104.00 registration, $117.00 insurance, $4.00 admin and tax of $30 where bus service available. An additional annual registration fee equivalent to 1% of the value of the automobile in excess of $40,000 is imposed, starting January 1, 1998.

(14) British Columbia - In addition to the licence fee there is a $18.00 initial registration fee and a plate fee of $18.00. - licence fees and basic insurance premiums providing minimum third party legal liability and accident benefits are synonymous as one cannot be purchased without the other. For cars, trucks, motorcycles and trailers, minimum coverage is $200,000, and for buses - $1,000,000. - driver's licence fees: (applies to all classes) - renewal-$40.00 for 5 years, under graduated license program, new drivers pay initial $10 fee for learner's permit; at novice level, $40 for original 5 year license, which, after the minimum 18 month probationary period, can be converted for an additional $17 for the balance of the 5 year term. A person who has had their licence cancelled due to a prohibition is then placed on a two-year term - cost - $17.00 plus $100 reinstatement fee. There is no refund for a licence that is cancelled. For persons 65 years of age or older, the fee is $17.00 for 5 years.

(15) Ontario - Includes buses, and semi-trailers.

(16) Alberta – Sport utility vehicles and vans are not included under "Passenger Car Registrations" or "Motor Truck Registrations".

(17) Newfoundland – Commercial truck registrations is by weight.

(18) Newfoundland – Represents the total amount of cars and trucks registered in the province.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Pari-Mutuel Wagering
Analysis of $2.00 wager

	BC	AB (15)	SK	MB	ON(11)	QC (7)		NB	NS	PE (12)		NF
				(4)		(2a)	(2b)			Win Place Show	Feature	
1) Net Provincial Tax	$ (14)	Nil	$ .20	$ .15 Or .25	$ .01	$ .20	$ .08	$ .20/2.00 bet minimum tax	$ .0484	$ .17	$ .31	$ .22
2) Collector's Commission	2.5%	Nil	(3) Nil	(1) .02	Nil	Nil	Nil	(5) 10% of amount bet	(9) .154	(6) -	(6) -	.19
3) Horsemen's Assoc. Grants	(14)	Nil	(3) Nil	(3)	Nil	(10) Nil	(10) Nil	Nil	(13) .0176	Nil	Nil	(8) Nil
4) Federal Gov't Fees	.016	Nil	.016	.016	.016	.016	.016	.016	.016	.016	.016	.016
5) Allowed To Track Under Federal Criminal Code	Up to Max. of 23% (includes federal and provincial take)	Nil	Up To Max. Of 23% 0 To .46	Up To Max. Of 23% 0 To .46	.36	Up To Max. Of 23% 0 To .46	Up To Max. Of 23% 0 To .46	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24
6) Distributed To Winners	1.644	Nil	1.784 To 1.324	1.354 To 1.254	1.614	1.784 To 1.324	1.904 To 1.444	1.524	1.524	1.574	1.434	1.526
7) Total Amt. Wagered	2.00	Nil	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Footnotes:

(1) Manitoba - Administration fee is 1% of levy collected by track operator.

(2) Quebec - Since march 31, 2000, the rate of the tax varies according to the number of winning horses included in the bet;
- (A) A single winning horse: 4.0%
- (B) Two or more winning horses: 10.0%

(3) Saskatchewan and Manitoba -The Saskatchewan horse racing commission makes grants to exhibition boards, under whose auspices races are held, which are equal to virtually the amount of tax collected. In Manitoba, all levies collected are held in trust by the Manitoba horse racing commission which are subsequently used to provide purse and breeder support.

(4) Manitoba - General levy rate is 7.5% of bet, an additional 5% levy (total 12.5%) is imposed on wagers re 3 or more horses.

(5) New Brunswick - The commission is 10% of the amount bet - amounts wagered – 10% (along with Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) as assistance to industry.

(6) Prince Edward Island - A grant is provided annually which is equal to the amount of tax collected.

(7) Quebec - Apart from the pari-mutuel betting tax, the following duties are levied under the act respecting lotteries, races, publicity contests and amusement machines: race track operator's licence: from $50 to $500/annum depending on classes of race track. Racing licence: from $65 to $975/race card depending on the overall average of stakes per racing card during the calendar years preceding the date of application for the licence or the classes of race track.

(8) Newfoundland - Makes annual grant of 50% of net tax remitted to St. John's trotting park - the only track in operation.

(9) Nova Scotia - An amusement tax of 11% of amount bet is deducted from the amount bet. Licence fee is $10.00 for each pari-mutuel betting machine.

(10) Quebec - The government has entrusted the mandate of promoting and assisting the horse race industry to a non-profit organization.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Pari-Mutuel Wagering
Analysis of $2.00 wager

(11) Ontario - Tax rate - .5% for all wagers.

(12) Prince Edward Island. - Tax rate - 8.5% for win, place, and show wagers - 15.5% for feature wagers and 11% on race meets at tracks outside the region.

(13) Nova Scotia - Purses for horse owners.

(14) British Columbia - Allocation of revenue between the Government and British Columbia Racing Commission depends on the type of race
- Live and intertrack racing: province 4%, racing commission 3%
- Teletheatre racing: province 2%, racing commission 5%
- Simulcast racing: province 1%, racing commission 6%

(15) Alberta - Effective October 1, 1996 the governance of pari-mutuel betting was moved from the Alberta Racing Commission to the Alberta Racing Corporation. The Corporation has the right to levy amounts against the racetracks and the racetracks has the right to recover those levies from pari-mutuel wagers.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Corporation Capital Tax

NO.	ITEM	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
1)	General Rate Of Tax	.15% (3)	N/A	.6% (6)	.3% (5)	.3% (1)	.64%	(10)	(11)	N/A	N/A
2)	Commencement Date	April 1, 1992		April 1, 1980	July 1,1976	Dec. 31, 1930	N/A	April 1, 1987 (13)	Not Available	July 1, 1988	Not Available
3)	Corporation Capital Tax Revenues (Last Published Year) Budgeted	2000/01 438,000,000 2001/02 347,000,000		2000/01 342,242,000 2001/02 367,700,000	2000/01 140,000,000 2001/02 137,500,000	2000/01 1,151,293,000 2001/02 1,051,674,000	Not Available	2000/01 7,000,000 (14) 30,600,000 (15)	Not Available	1999/00 1,714,000 2001/2002 1,650,000	Not Available
4)	Special Rate Of Tax For Banks And Loan Corporations	Yes: (3) - 3% for banks & trust co's. with over $1,000,000,000 capital; 1% rate below $1,000,000,000 capital	(7)	Yes: - 3.25% for financial institution (12)	Yes: - 3.0% for banks - 3.0% for trust and loan corps.	Yes: (8) - .6% of the first $400m; and .9% on any amount in excess of $400m.	Yes: - 1.28%	Banks, loan and trust companies 3.0%	Yes: - 3.0% for banks, loan and trust corps.	Yes: - 3.0% For banks, loan and trust companies	Banks, loan and trust companies 4.0% (effective June 1/96)
5)	Different Tax Base For Banks And Loan Corporations	Yes	(7)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Only banks and loan companies taxed	Only banks and loan companies taxed	Only banks and trust and loan companies	Only banks & trust companies taxed
6)	Notch Provision	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
7)	Small Business Exemption	Less than $1,500,000 (1998) $2,500,000 (1999) $3,500,000 (2000) $5,000,000 (2001)	N/A	No; $10,000,000 basic deductions for all corps.	Less than $5,000,000 for fiscal years ending after Jan.1/99	(1)	No	$10,000,000 exemption for small banks & loan and trust companies	Less than $5,000,000	$2,000,000 standard exemption on paid up capital of banks, trust & loan co.s	$5,000,000 exemption for small banks and trust companies
8)	Minimum Tax	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
9)	Exempt Corporations: - Credit Union - Cooperatives - Family Farm Corporations - Insurance Corporations	No Yes Yes Yes - if paying premium taxes	All except Credit Unions (7)	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes No	Yes No Yes Yes (2)	Yes Yes No (4) Yes	All except banks and trust & loan companies	All except banks and trust & loan companies	All except banks and trust & loan companies	All except banks and trust companies
10)	Certain Crown Corporations Taxable	Designated in regulations	No	Designated in regulations	If engaged in commercial operations	Designated in regulations	Designated in regulations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11)	Goodwill Allowance	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
12)	Term Deposits Permitted In Investment Allowance	No	N/A	Yes, if out-standing over 90 days	Yes, for fiscal years ending after Jan.1/99 if outstanding over 90 days	No (9)	No	No	No	No	No
13)	Certain "Trade Accounts" Payable To Other Corps Included In Capital Tax Base	Accounts over 120 days at taxation year end	N/A	Due to related corporations Due to other corporations over 90 days	Accounts over 90 days	Related corps. - at least 120 days prior to year end. unrelated corps. - at least 365 days prior to year end.	Accounts over 6 months	No	No	No	No
14)	Instalment Techniques	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Provincial Tax Comparison - Corporation Capital Tax

Endnotes:

(1) Ontario - Small corporations are taxed as follows:
- Corporations with total assets and gross revenues of $1.5 million or less; exempt.
- Corporations with total assets or gross revenues in excess of $1.5 million, but with taxable capital not exceeding $2 million; exempt.
- For taxation years ending after December 31. 2000 and before January 1, 2002 the general rate of 0.3% is phased in for corporations with taxable paid-up capital between $2 million and $3.2 million.
- For taxation years commencing before January 1,2002, the general rate of 0.3% applies to corporations with taxable capital exceeding $3.2 million or more.
- For taxation years commencing after December 31, 2001, corporations with total assets and gross revenue of $3 million or less; exempt.
- For taxation years commencing after December 31, 2001 the capital tax exemption is replaced with a $5 million deduction from taxable paid-up capital.

Rate Period	Taxable Paid Up Capital Subject To Phased In Rate	Level At Which Businesses Pay .3% On Taxable Capital
May 5/99 to Dec 31/00	$2 million to $2.4 million	$2.4 million
Jan 1/00 to Dec 31/00	$2 million to $2.8 million	$2.8 million
Jan 1/01 to Dec 31/01	$2 million to $3.2 million	$3.2 million
Effective Jan 1/02		> $5 million

(2) Ontario - Insurance corporations pay premium tax instead of capital tax. Life insurance corporations are subject to a "special additional tax" of 1.25% on taxable paid-up capital, but are allowed a credit against this tax for Ontario income tax and corporate minimum tax otherwise payable for the taxation year.

(3) British Columbia – Corporation Capital Tax is being phased out for general corporations. There are no changes to the tax on financial institutions.

Taxation Period	Rate
Period Prior to September 1, 2001	.3%
Period After August 31, 2001 and before September 1, 2002	.15%
Period After August 31, 2002	0%

(4) Quebec - Corporations whose principal source of income is agriculture or fishing are allowed a deduction of $400,000 in computing paid up capital. Subject to a minimum tax of $125.00. Exemption for new corporations for 5 years on 1st $2,000,000 of taxable capital subject to minimum tax of $250 year. As of July 1, 1999, the amount of $2,000,000 will be increased to $3,000,000.

(5) Manitoba - In addition, a surtax of .2% is imposed on taxable paid up capital in excess of $10,000,000.

(6) Saskatchewan - Large resource corporations (oil, natural gas, potash, uranium, and coal) are subject to a tax of 3.6% of the value of their production minus existing capital tax liability. Financial institutions taxed on subordinated indebtedness and permitted an investment deductions similar to federal act, for taxation years commencing on or after July 1, 1997.

(7) Alberta – The capital tax on financial institutions was eliminated on April 1, 2001. As of this date, other province's capital taxes are non-deductible for the purposes of Alberta corporate income tax. Prior to April 1, 2001 and for taxation years beginning on or after November 1, 1999, the tax base is harmonized with the federal tax base for the large corporations capital tax. For resident financial institutions the tax is payable on the adjusted taxable capital allocated to Alberta. The rate is 0.7% on the first $400 million of adjusted taxable capital and 1% on the remainder. For non-resident financial institutions, the tax is payable at a rate of 2% on the taxable capital used in Alberta.

Credit unions pay a maximum of $100 per year

(8) Ontario - A financial institution for the purpose of the Ontario capital tax is a bank, a credit union, loan and trust corporation, an investment dealer or a mortgage investment corporation.

- the rate of tax payable by deposit taking financial institutions, other than a credit union, on taxable paid-up capital allocated to Ontario is:
- 0.6% on the first $400m; and
- 0.9% on any amount in excess of $400m.

The rate of tax payable by non-deposit taking financial institutions, or corporations not related to deposit taking institutions, other than a credit union, on taxable paid-up capital allocated to Ontario is:
- 0.6% on the first $400m; and
- 0.72% on any amount in excess of $400m.

The threshold amount of $400m of taxable paid-up capital which is subject to the lower rate of capital tax is prorated among related financial institutions and related insurance corporations with permanent establishments in Canada. Effective January 1, 2002, financial institutions are permitted a $5 million deduction from taxable paid-up capital. For taxation years ending after May 4, 1999, credit unions are exempt from capital tax.

(9) Ontario – Taxation years ending after October 30,1998 - term deposits in financial institutions do not qualify for the investment allowance. Loans and advances to a Canadian financial institution are not eligible for the investment allowance. Taxation years ending on or after December 14,1999 - investments made in a Canadian financial institution or a foreign financial institution qualify for the investment allowance providing that the investment is in long term debt, or shares of the corporation. Banker's acceptance in financial institutions will qualify for the investment allowance if issued and held for at least 120 days.

(10) New Brunswick - Has introduced a "tax on large corporations" which is mirrored on the federal large corporation tax effective April 1, 1997. Tax rate 0.3%, $5 million exemption.

(11) Nova Scotia – CCT will include a full exemption for firms under $5 million in capital. Firms with capital between $5 million and $10 million will be taxed at 0.5% of corporate capital in excess of $5 million. A firm at $10 million will pay 0.25% on its entire capital tax base.

(12) Saskatchewan - The tax rate for small financial institutions was lowered to 0.7% commencing July 1,1999. "A small financial institution" is defined as a financial institution with aggregate taxable paid-up capital, including all its associated corporations, of $400 million or less.

(13) New Brunswick – Commencement date of Financial Corporation Capital Tax

(14) New Brunswick – Financial Corporation Capital Tax Revenue

(15) New Brunswick – Large Corporation Capital Tax Revenue

Provincial Mining Tax Comparison

(The information presented herewith is paraphrased for this presentation and is not an exhaustive review of the legislation in question)

British Columbia **
(Now Known as the "Mineral Tax Act")

1.	Base	A two stage tax derived from a single mining operation: The gross revenue from the mine is defined as the fair market value of the mineral product disposed of and any amounts recoverable on non-capital expenses for the current fiscal year. Net current proceeds is defined as gross revenue less the prescribed costs and expenditures that are not on account of capital in the current fiscal year. Net revenue is defined as the positive amount of gross revenue and any recovery of capital costs less the balance of the cumulative expenditure account at the end of the preceding year, the costs and expenditures (including capital costs) incurred and the amount of the investment allowance for the current fiscal year. When this calculation results in a "negative" number the balance becomes the cumulative expenditure account at the end of the year.
2.	Rate	Net current proceeds 2%; net revenue 13%
3.	Processing Allowance	None.
4.	Exploration and/or Development Expense	Preproduction discovery costs for a particular mine include all costs of discovery of that mine. Development costs include other costs incurred to bring the mine into commercial production. Exploration costs are discovery costs incurred by an operator after bringing a mine into production. Exploration costs may be pooled by an operator and allocated to any mine at a later date.
5.	Investment Credit	None
6.	Cost Of Capital	An investment allowance is allowed. The allowance is calculated as the average of the opening and ending cumulative expenditure account balances times 1.25 of the average bank rate for the bank of Canada for the fiscal period.
7.	Reclamation Tax Credit	An operator may claim a reclamation tax credit from net revenue tax paid on expenses of reclamation incurred after a mine closes. **Separate legislation (the Mining Tax Act) applies to the mining of sand, gravel, limestone, marble, dolomite, shale, clay, diatomaceous earth, marl, construction stone, and volcanic ash. The Mining Tax Act is repealed effective January 1, 2001. It is replaced with the Mineral Tax Act.

Saskatchewan*

1.	Base	Net profit derived from mining and processing operations: Gross revenue from the sale of mineral products, less: - expenses properly attributable to the mining and processing operations - approved exploration and pre-production expenses - approved reclamation and decommissioning expenses - allowances for processing and depreciation. Depreciation allowances are: - processing and social assets - 30% Of U.C.C. - mining assets - 100% Of U.C.C.
2.	Rate	12 1/2%
3.	Processing Allowance	Generally 8% of the capital cost of depreciable processing assets, subject to a minimum of 15% and maximum of 65% of the net profit derived from mining and processing operations before deduction of processing allowance. Additional provisions for specific minerals in certain circumstances.
4.	Exploration and/or Development Expense	The cost of exploration in Saskatchewan during the current year is allowed as an expense. The cost of exploration in Saskatchewan during the 5 years preceding the commencement of commercial production is allowed as a current year expense to the extent that it has not previously been deducted. Pre-production expenses for the design, development, and construction of the mine are allowed as a current year expense to the extent they have not previously been deducted, net of gross revenue prior to the beginning of commercial production. All exploration and pre-production expenses must have the approval of the minister.
5.	Reclamation Tax Credit	*Separate royalty legislation applies to the mining of uranium, potash and coal.

Provincial Mining Tax Comparison

(The information presented herewith is paraphrased for this presentation and is not an exhaustive review of the legislation in question)

Manitoba

1. Base

Profit of the operator - revenue from sales of mineral products mined in Manitoba, custom processing revenue; less specific expenses as provided by statute and approved by the Director.

2. Rate

18% - in addition a 1/2% tax (refundable based on income tax criteria) is also imposed.

Other Provisions

3. Depreciation

Not in excess of 20% of undepreciated balance of the depreciable assets (as defined) of the operator. Up to 60% if life of mine so justified and authorized by lieutenant governor in council.

4. Processing Allowance

(A), (B), (C) And (D) subject to a maximum of 65% of the profit of the operator.

(A) In-Province Processing - allowance in fiscal year for processing minerals or mineral products in Manitoba =

$$\frac{M \times Q \times .08}{N}$$

- M is the quantity of the mineral bearing substances mined in Manitoba that were processed in each stage of processing by processing assets of the operator in the fiscal year;
- N is the total quantity of mineral bearing substances from all sources that were processed in each stage of processing by processing assets of the operator in the fiscal year; and
- Q is the original cost of the processing assets of the operator actually used in each of the stages of processing in the fiscal year in processing the output of the mine less all amounts, with respect to the purchase of processing assets, deducted by the operator under subsection 13(2) from the tax payable in any previous fiscal year.

(B) Outside Province Processing - allowance in fiscal year for profit earned from processing outside Manitoba =

$$\frac{O \times M \times .08}{N}$$

- O is the original cost of the assets of the operator that are located outside Manitoba, that, if they were located within Manitoba, would be processing assets of the operator and that were used in the fiscal year for which the allowance is being calculated by use of the formula, for processing minerals or mineral products mined in Manitoba less all depreciation charged to those assets as shown in the books of the operator for the purposes of preparing financial statements for the shareholders of the operator up to the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which the allowance is being calculated by use of the formula;
- M is the amount of mineral bearing substances mined in Manitoba that were processed by those assets in the fiscal year; and
- N is the total amount of mineral bearing substances from all sources that was processed by those assets in the fiscal year.

(C) Service Assets - 25% of in-province processing allowance (A)

(D) Additional Processing Allowance-an additional 10% processing allowance for processing assets in Manitoba required after Apr. 20/94, for new mines or major expansions to existing facilities.

5. Exploration and/or Development Expense

- Exploration expense allowable (if approved by director) as expense in current year plus any exploration expense that was incurred by the operator from January 1st, 1979 to December 31, 1985, plus qualified exploration expenses incurred after December 31, 1985, whether before or after the operation commenced mining actively in the province, not previously claimed as current expense.
- Research costs designed to reduce cost of output or recover additional output or incurred to develop new products or uses of minerals mined in Manitoba.
- Operators are entitled to deduct 150% of qualified exploration expenditures in a given year that exceed the average of the qualified expenditures in the three previous fiscal years. The additional deduction may be carried forward to be deducted against future mining profits.

6. New Mine

Tax Exemption-A mining tax holiday has been introduced for new mines where an operator will not be subject to Manitoba mining tax on the new mine until the operator has recovered his initial investment in the new mine.

7. New Investment Credit

7% of investments in new mines and processing facilities, or major expansions of mines or processing facilities, located in Manitoba. The credit is deductible from mining taxes, to a maximum of 30% of tax otherwise payable.

Provincial Mining Tax Comparison

(The information presented herewith is paraphrased for this presentation and is not an exhaustive review of the legislation in question)

Ontario

1. Rate

0 - $500,000 - Nil
Over $500,000 - 16%

Other Provisions

2. Depreciation

A 2% reduction follows each January 1 until January 1, 2004 when the rate will be 10%.
A three year tax holiday exists for profits from a new mine or from a major expansion of an existing mine which comes into existence after May 20, 1987. After April 30, 1991 the tax holiday is limited to $10 million of profit per mine.
A 10 year tax holiday exists for profits from a remote mine which comes into existence after May 7, 1996. The tax holiday is limited to $10 million of profit per mine. After the tax holiday profits from a remote mine will be taxed at 5%.

A) Mining Assets
   (i) lesser of 15% of capital cost of assets acquired before April 10, 1974 and U.C.C.;
   (ii) lesser of 30% of capital cost of assets acquired after April 9, 1974 and U.C.C.;
   (iii) lesser of 100% of capital cost of assets acquired for a new mine or a major expansion of an existing mine after March 7, 1978 & operating profit for the year.
(B) Processing Assets Lesser Of:
   (i) U.C.C. of the assets as at the end of the taxation year, and
   (ii) 15% of the capital cost of assets computed as at the end of the taxation year
(C) Transportation Assets - Max. of 15% of U.C.C.

3. Processing Allowance

8% - 20% (depending upon ownership and location of concentrator, smelter and refinery) of capital cost of processing assets in Canada. Where less than 80% of the input is from ores mined in Ontario or outside Canada the allowance and eligible expenditures are prorated. Where 80 - 100% of the input is from ores mined in Ontario or outside Canada, full allowances and eligible expenditures are permitted. The limitations provide for a minimum of 15% and a maximum of 65% of the combined profit from mining and processing before the processing allowance. No carry forward allowed.

4. Exploration and/or Development Expense

Up to 100% of qualified expenditures incurred in Ontario with the object of finding, testing and opening up deposits of mineral substances.

5. Investment Credit

None

Quebec

1. Rate

Annual Profits
In general, annual profits are equal to the gross value of the year's output (mineral substances taken from a mine which are removed, alienated or used and all substances resulting from the milling, concentrating or smelting thereof, or what are otherwise extracted therefrom in a plant forming part of a mine) sold or utilized during the year less certain specified costs of operations and expenses. As of May 12th, 1994 are allowed as deductible items, the contributions made to mining site restoration funds. In addition, mine tailings derived from a mining site in Quebec are included in the definition on mineral substances

Other Provisions

2. Depreciation

1. Duty 12% single rate after May 12, 1994.
2. Refundable credit equal lessor of
   (a) 12% of adjusted loss (the higher of: annual loss less treatment allowance or 35% of the annual loss).
   (b) 12% of eligible amount (eligible amount is aggregate of deductions claimed in the year with regard to mine exploration and development expenses incurred during the year. It also includes 125% of exploration expense incurred after March 31, 1998 in the near north and far-north regions.

(A) Property purchased prior to April 1, 1975 - 15% of original cost under a straight line basis.

(B) Property purchased after March 31, 1975 and prior to May 13,1994 - 30% of cost under a straight line basis.

(C) Property purchased after May 12, 1994 – 100% of cost.

Provincial Mining Tax Comparison

(The information presented herewith is paraphrased for this presentation and is not an exhaustive review of the legislation in question)

3.	Processing Allowance	(A) If no smelting or refining - 8% of cost of depreciable property (owned and used during year) in the processing or treatment of mineral substances extracted from a mine. (B) If smelting or refining - 15% of the cost of (a) above, gold and silver processing not eligible for this extra deduction. The limitations provide for a maximum of 65% of profit. (C) If smelting or refining - 8% of the cost of (a) for gold and silver processing only. The maximum of limitations is 65% of profit.
4.	Exploration and/or Development Expense	Up to 100% of any expenses in connection with exploration and development expenses (including cost of work done in regard to shafts, excavations, drifts, trenches, borings or other means of exploration and development in the lands of the mine) incurred since January 1,1966 in Quebec, inside or outside the mine property. If the operator chooses not to claim these expenses in the year incurred, he may carry them forward under the exploration, mineral deposit evaluation and mine development allowance section. The latter recognizes the deferment of qualified expenses until they have been completely deducted. Additional deduction equals to 50% of certain expenses incurred after May 12, 1994, in connection with surface exploration outside of the mine site including underground diamond drilling for exploration purposes only.

New Brunswick

1.	Base	(A) Net revenue-gross income from mining operations less transportation charges, direct smelting and in-province further processing, direct milling costs, and a processing allowance equal to 8% of the original cost to him of the depreciable assets used by him in milling or concentrating and 15% for smelting or refining, limited to not more than 25% of net revenue before taking the deduction. Net profit-gross income less expenses allowed by statute.
2.	Rate	(A) 2% of net revenue. (B) 16% of net profit flat rate first $100,000 exempt

Other Provisions

3.	Depreciation	Not less than 5% of the original cost of the undepreciated depreciable assets used in a new mine or processing plant, or in an expansion of an existing mine or processing plant, if the capacity of the mine or processing plant, measured in tons of feed, is, in the year immediately following the expansion, increased at least 25% over the year immediately preceding the expansion; and not more than thirty-three and one-third per cent of the original cost of other undepreciated depreciable assets. 100% depreciation may be claimed for assets that qualify as above.
4.	Processing Allowance	(A) 8% of original cost of depreciable assets used in milling and concentrating. (B) 15% of original cost of depreciable assets used in smelting or refining. (A) & (B) limitations: "amount to be deducted under this paragraph" (i) shall not be less than 15% of the net profits calculated before the deduction allowed under this paragraph, and (ii) in respect of those depreciable assets for which a deduction has been claimed under this paragraph, or any predecessor there of, for two or more previous taxation years, shall not be in excess of 65% of net profits calculated before the deduction allowed under this paragraph."
5.	Exploration and/or Development Expense	A tax credit equal to 25% of eligible process research expenditures against the tax payable is allowed. The credit can only be applied against any profits tax and if not used may be carried forward and shall be applied in the succeeding year. The amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each dollar of eligible exploration expenditures, other than expenditures claimed as preproduction development costs, incurred by the operator on or after April 1, 1982. Any expenditures that are eligible for deduction may, if not claimed in one year, be claimed in any succeeding year. Preproduction expenses are written off in the same manner as depreciable assets after the mine commences production. After production commences development expenses are written off as current expenses.
6.	Investment Credit	None
7.	Cost Of Capital	An allowance equal to 8% of the undepreciated balance of depreciable assets in lieu of interest payments at the end of the year.

Provincial Mining Tax Comparison

(The information presented herewith is paraphrased for this presentation and is not an exhaustive review of the legislation in question)

Nova Scotia

Production Royalties

70 Pursuant to subsection (3) of Section 121 of the Act, the operator of a mine shall pay the following royalty:

Mineral	Rate/Short Ton	Rebate
a) Anhydrite	12 cents	—
b) Barite	15 cents	5 cents per ton on all barite processed to the extent of pulverization to 200 mesh or finer.
c) Celestite	2% of the net value of concentrates produced	1% of the net value where concentrates are processed in the Province.
d) Coal	25 cents	—
e) Dolomite	2% of the net value at the mine, except where the end use is for agricultural purposes in the Province	1% of the net value where end use is in the Province.
f) Gold	1% of the net value received by the producer	—
g) Limestone	2% of the net value at the mine, except where the end use is for agricultural purposes in the Province.	1% of the net value where the end use is in the Province.
h) Salt	20 cents	—
i) Silica	10 cents	—
j) Silver	1% of the net value received by the producer	—

Newfoundland

1.	Base	Taxable income-in general, taxable income is equal to total gross income from mining operations less all expenses reasonably incurred in mining operations and allowances specifically allowed by statute less all monies paid re rentals, royalties or other payment to any person for the right to engage in mining operations or 20% of net income, whichever is the greater. In addition, a mineral rights tax is levied on the mineral rights tax base (i.e. 20% of net income less any payments made for the right to mine). Note - (a) deductions for all monies paid for rentals, royalties and other payments to any person other than to her majesty for the right to engage in mining operations is not allowed when calculating net income. (b) any person receiving revenue by way of rental royalty or other payment for the grant to the operator, contractor or other person of the right to engage in mining operations, shall pay a tax of 20%, of the amount received less certain allowable deductions.
2.	Rate	Effective rate of 16% where no non-Crown royalties are paid. A portion of this tax burden may be shifted to royalty recipients where they exist.

Other Provisions

3.	Depreciation	20% declining balance, except 100% for mining assets of a new mine or major expansion project.
4.	Processing Allowance	8% for mining assets, 15% for smelting assets.
5.	Exploration and/or Development Expense	Pre-production development expenditures, exclusively and necessarily incurred for the proper conduct of those mining operations over such number of fiscal years as the minister deems those mining operations will continue. Exploration expenditures anywhere in the province incurred during the current fiscal year and up to five previous years (as the minister may allow).
6.	Investment Credit	None

Provincial Tax Comparison - Insurance Corporations Tax

NO.	ITEM	NT	YT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
1	Rate	3% of net premiums receivable plus 1% of net premiums for fire insurance.	2% of premiums except fire for which rate is 1% of premiums	2% of life, accident and sickness, insurance premiums 4% of all other premiums 7% of premiums paid to unauthorized insurers	2% of premiums on accident life and sickness 3% of premiums in all other cases	3% of premiums on life, accident, sickness & hail insurance 4% on other insurance premiums under The Insurance Premium Tax Act plus additional 1% on motor vehicle insurance - under The Motor Vehicle Tax Act and 1% on property insurance - under The Fire Prevention Act (3)	2% of premiums on life, accident and sickness. 3% of premiums on all other classes plus 1.25% on property premiums under Fire Prevention Act.	2% of premiums on accident life and sickness insurance 3% of premiums on any other contract of insurance.	2% of premiums on life and health insurance 3% of premiums on all other insurance	2% of gross premiums for life, sickness & accident insurance 3% of premiums on all other types except marine; 1% fire marshal's tax on real property fire insurance	Life, accident & sickness 3.0% of premiums fire marshal 1.25% of property premiums general (except marine) 4.0% of premiums on all other insurance	3% of premiums 1.0% of fire premiums	4% of premiums (see note re sales tax Pg 1
2.	Frequency Of Returns	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	4 qtrs and one final (5 x yrly.)	Annual	Annual	Annual paid quarterly (1)	Annual paid quarterly	Yearly (paid quarterly)	Annual (paid monthly)
3.	Penalty For Late Remission	$50 a day plus 6% interest	10%	5% of tax maximum $500	5% and 1% per month (max 12 months)	10% to a maximum of $500	1% on qtrly. amount due	5% and 1% per month (max 12 month) (2)	5% & 1% per mth (max 12 months)	Nil	$10.00 for failure to make a return plus interest (4)	6%	6% of tax plus interest of 1.2% per month
4.	Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Filing Date	March 15 in year following the taxation year	March 15 in year following the taxation year	March 31 in year following the taxation year	75 days following the taxation year	March 15 in year following the taxation year	Qtrs.: Apr. 30 Jul. 31 Oct. 31 Jan. 31 Final - Mar. 31 of year following	Within six months from the end of taxation year	Within six months from the end of taxation yr.	June 30 Sept. 30 Dec. 31 Mar. 15 of year following	60 days following end of quarter except fire which is annual on Mar. 31 following year end	March 31 of year following taxation year	March 20 of year following taxation year

(1) New Brunswick - Annual, paid quarterly except the 1% tax on property tax fire insurance which is paid annually.
(2) Ontario – Penalty is doubled for subsequent occurrences.
(3) Saskatchewan – Rate are effective April 1,2000. The rate for individual (life, accident, and sickness) insurance policies in force before April 1, 2000 are taxed at 2% until such time as the individual policy no longer exists.
(4) Nova Scotia – Interest is the Bank of Canada Rate plus 4%.

Provincial Tax Comparison - Payroll Tax

NO.	ITEM	NT	NU	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
1)	Common Reference Name	(1) Payroll Tax	Payroll Tax	N/A	N/A	N/A	Payroll Tax/ Health & Post Secondary Education Tax Levy	Employer Health Tax	Health Ins. Tax	N/A	N/A	N/A	Health & Post Secondary Education Tax
2)	Commencement Date	July 1/93	April 1/99	N/A	N/A	N/A	July 1, 1982	January 1, 1990	Nov 1, 1970	N/A	N/A	N/A	Aug. 1, 1990
3)	Revenues (Last Budgeted Year) Budgeted	2001/02 10,125,000				N/A	2000/2001 228,000,000 2001/2002 241,400,000	2000/2001 3,455,000,000 2001/2002 3,620,000,000	2001/2002 ,436,000,000				2000/2001 76,500,000 2001/2002 77,500,000
4)	Rate	1.0% of employment earnings in the NT	1.0% of employment earnings in NU	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.15% on payrolls exceeding $2,000,000	The rate is determined by the employer's total Ontario remuneration for the year before the exemption: Up to $200,000 .980% $200,000.01-$230,000 1.101% $230,000.01-$260,000 1.223% $260,000.01-$290,000 1.344% $290,000.01-$320,000 1.465% $320,000.01-$350,000 1.586% $350,000.01-$380,000 1.708% $380,000.01-$400,000 1.829% Over $400,000 1.950%	(5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2% on remuneration in excess of an employers allocated deduction paid to employees in Nfld.(2% for fishing, forestry & agricultural industries
5)	Exemptions	Remuneration of less than $5,000 earned in the NT if the employee normally works outside the NT	Remuneration of less than $5,000 earned in NU if the employee normally works outside NU	N/A	N/A	N/A	Payrolls of $1,000,000 and under (3)	An annual exemption was introduced effective Jan. 1/97. For 1997, the first $200,000 of payroll became exempt; for 1998, the first $350,000; and for 1999 and subsequent years, the first $400,000. (2)	(4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	$500,000 annual deduction from gross remuneration paid (allocated between associated employers)
6)	Notch Provision	None		N/A	N/A	N/A	Payrolls between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 tax is 4.3% on the amount by which total payroll exceeds $1,000,000. ***	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	None

Provincial Tax Comparison - Payroll Tax

NO.	ITEM	NT	NU	BC.	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
7)	Filing Date	20th of month following reporting period: employers with NWT remuneration over $1,000,000 file monthly. -between $600,000 & $1,000,000 file quarterly; Mar.31, June 30, sept.30, Dec.30 -between $200,000 & $600,000; file semi-annually – June 30, Dec.31 -under $200,000; file annually - Dec.31 -seasonal employees file each month during season.	20th of month following reporting period: employers with NT remuneration over $1,000,000 file monthly -between $600,000 & $1,000,000 file quarterly; March 31, June 30, Sept 30, Dec 30 -between $200,000 & $600,000; file semi-annually - June 30, Dec. 31 -under $200,000; file annually – Dec.31 -seasonal employees file each month during season.	N/A	N/A	N/A	15th of each month	Monthly (i.e. 15th of each month) for employers with payrolls over $600,000. annually for employers with payrolls from $400,000 to $600,000. once-a-year employers are required to file within 15 days following the month in which the payroll in excess of the exemption amount for the year was made.	Employers monthly remittance - over $50,000 - 4 times a month, - over $15,000 & less than $50,000 - twice a month, - under $15,000 once a month	N/A	N/A	N/A	15th of each month
8)	Annual Filing Requirement	Annual summary required by February 28 of the following year.	Annual summary required by February 28 of the following year.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Associated employers are required to file an annual return by Mar. 31. Minister may require taxable, non-associated employers to file an annual return.	The annual return is due on March 15th of the following year, except for once-a-year employer (see filing date, above). no annual return is required for eligible employers with payrolls less than or equal to the exemption amt for the year.	Annual salary summary required to be filed at year end	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual declaration to be filed for all exempt employers
9)	Special Provision For Interprovincial Truckers	None	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	No tax payable by trucking industry on remuneration paid to drivers for interprovincial/ international trips	None	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	None

Provincial Tax Comparison - Payroll Tax

NO.	ITEM	NT	NU	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
10)	Self-Employed Persons	Exempt	Exempt	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	All self-employed individuals resident in Ont., and have net self-employment in-come from all sources over the exemption amount ($40,000 for 1996 and prior years; $200,000 for '97 & $350,000 for '98), some or all of which is earned in, or allocated to Ont. For income tax purposes are req'd to pay the tax. Eff. 01/01/99. This tax will be eliminated. (6)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11)	Late Filing Penalties	10% of tax payable + interest		N/A	N/A	N/A	5% of tax payable on late-filed or short-remitted returns	5% on outstanding tax-penalty not less than $50	7% (<8 day delay) 11% (8-14 day delay) 15% (>14 day delay)	N/A	N/A	N/A	10% of tax payable
12)	Failure To File Return Penalties	Min: $100 max: $250 plus 5% tax payable	Min:$100 max:$250 plus 5% to 25% tax payable	N/A	N/A	N/A	Max. $100.00 per day	A fine of between $50 and $500 per day.	$25. Per day (max $2,500) July 2000-Dec 2000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Max: $100. Per day
13)	Interest	18%	18%	N/A	N/A	N/A	July/00-Dec/00 9.5%	Apr/00 - Sept/00 - 10% Oct/00 - June/00 - 11% July/01 - Sept/01 - 10%	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2% per month compounded
14)	Interest On Refunds	6.25% as at June 30, 2001		N/A	N/A	N/A	By reason of reassessment – same rate as interest charged	Apr/00 - Sept/00 - 5% Oct/00 - June/01 - 6% July/01 - Sept/01 - 5% (No interest is payable on overpayments during the year until the annual return is filed.)	3.35% July 2001-Sept 30, 2001	N/A	N/A	N/A	Paid on refunds over $100.00 0.7% per month compounded eff. June 18/93
15)	Refund Limitation	None	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 Years	4 Years	4 Years 2000-2001	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 Years

Endnotes:

(1) Northwest Territories — This payroll tax is paid by employees on their employment income.

(2) Ontario — Certain employers (eg. public sector employers, etc.) Are excluded, exemption to be shared by eligible associated employers.

(3) Manitoba — Associated corporations are required to share one exemption or notched reduction.

(4) Quebec — Annual exemption, for five years, for new corporations on $700,000 in salaries. five year exemption for corporations taking advantage of the benefits relating to the Centres De Developpement Des Technologies De l'information and the Carrefours De La Nouvelle Economie. Exemption in respect of the salaries paid to the employees of the Centres Financiers Internationaux or of the eligible businesses in Montreal's Foreign Trade Zone at Mirabel. Ten year exemption for corporations undertaking a major investment project in Quebec.

(5) Total payroll including that of the associated employers:

	Rate from 01/01/01:
$1 million or less	2.70%
More than $1 million And less than $5 million*:	
$2 million	3.09%
$3 million	3.48%
$4 million	3.87%
$5 million or more	4.26%

* Starting in year 2001: 2.31% + (0.39% x Total payroll/$1,000,000)

Five year exemption for corporations that carry out business in the Centre de developpement des biotechnologies de Laval.

Ten year exemption for small and medium sized manufacturing enterprises (SMEs) in remote resource regions of Quebec.

Ten year exemption for corporation which carries on a stock exchange business or a securities clearing-house corporation in an establishment located within the territory of the city of Montreal.

(6) Ontario — For taxation years prior to Jan. 1, 1997, the tax calculation formula if net self-employment income (n) for the year is:

$200,000 or less: (n - $40,000) x 0.98% x 78%;

$200,000.01 to $400,000.00: [($1,568. + 0.02726 x (n - $200,000)] x 78%;

over $400,000: (n - $40,000) x 1.95% x 78%

The 78% in the formula is derived by subtracting the 22% tax deduction from the 100% tax otherwise payable.

For 1997 and 1998, the tax is based on a rate of 1.95% on net self-employment income in excess of the exemption amount for the year.

The 22% non-deductibility tax credit is maintained for 1997 and 1998.

Provincial Tax Comparison – Tobacco (Supplement to reflect rate changes from November 2001)

NO. ITEM	NT	YT	NU	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
Commencement Date	1988	1974	Not Available	Feb. 5, 1971	Not Available	April 1, 1965	July 1,1963	1966	July 1, 1940	Not Available	1959	April 10, 1941	1964
Tobacco Tax Revenues (Latest Published Year)	2001/2002	1999/00 ,059,000 2001/02	Not Available	2000/01 460,000,000	2000/01 339,800,000	2000/01 122,012,000	2000/2001 124,500,000	2000/2001 495,000,000	2000/2001 495,000,000	Not Available	2000/2001 75,577,441	1999/2000 14,233,000	2000/2001 65,000,000
Budgeted	10,863,000	,577,000		2001/02 463,000,000	2001/02 344,000,000	2001/02 124,600,000	2001/2002 135,500,000	2001/2002 620,000,000			2001/2002 98,200,000	2001/2002 15,000,000	2001/2002 66,000,000
Rate (Effective Date)	1/10/00	01/06/01	1999/00	31/3/93	(N/C)	30/03/00 (2)	11/04/01 (2)	6/04/01 (2)	06/04/01	05/04/01 (1)	06/04/01 (1)	04/06/01	01/04/97 (1) (6)
1) Cigarettes													
Per Cigarette	13.6¢	9.2¢	12.6¢	11.0¢	7.0¢	8.6¢	9.6¢	4.45¢	6.55¢	7.25¢	8.02¢	8.95¢	11.0¢
Per Pack Of 20's	$2.72	$1.84	$2.52	$2.20	$1.40	$1.72	$1.92	$0.89	$1.31	$1.45	$1.60	$1.79	$2.20
Per Pack Of 25's	$3.40	$2.35	$3.15	$2.75	$1.75	$2.15	$2.40	$1.11	$1.64	$1.81	$2.00	$2.24	$2.75
Per 1000 Cigs.	$136.00	$92.00	$126.00	$110.00	$70.00	$86.00	$96.00	$44.50	$65.50	$72.50	$80.20	$89.50	$110.00
2) Tobacco	Fine cut -8.6¢ a gram Other - 8.6¢ a gram preportioned as fine-cut	(7)	Fine cut- 8.6¢ a gram other- 8.6¢ a gram preportioned as cigarettes	11.0¢ per gram propor-tioned as cigarettes	4¢ per gram or part propor-tioned as cigarettes	7.7¢ per gram propor-tioned as cigarettes	8.3¢ per gram propor-tioned taxed as fine cut 7.0¢ per gram on raw leaf tobacco	4.45¢ per gram or part thereof	6.55¢ per gram (loose tobacco) 6.55¢ per gram (leaf tobacco) (4) per gram (other tobacco products)	3.99¢ per gram propor-tioned 4.95¢ per stick	5.96¢ per gram 6.59¢ per stick propor-tioned (tobacco sticks) 4.26¢ per gram other	6.44¢ per gram. Propor-tioned sticks at 7.24¢ per stick	7.33¢ per gram on tobacco other than cigars & cigarettes propor-tioned tobacco stick is 11.00¢ per stick
3) Commission	3% on 1st $10,000 - 1% on balance of tax collected	Nil	Nil	3% on 1st $10,000 - .375% on balance of collected maximum $10,000 per annum	Nil	3% of the 1st $1,000 per month + ¼% on balance	3% on 1st $5,000 - 1% on balance of tax remitted maximum $200 per month	4% maximum $2,000 for each 12 month period commencing April 1st	2% on 1st $1,200,000 0.1% on balance of tax collected. Max $100,000/ annum for collection officers with agreements only. Nil for retailers	1.5% maximum $1,000 per month	Nil (3)	1.5% Of tax collected max. $12,000/ fiscal year	Nil
4) Filing Date (Of Mth Following Collection Month)	20th	28th	20th	20th	28th	20th	20th	10th	Last day	25th	20th	15th	20th

Provincial Tax Comparison – Tobacco (Supplement to reflect rate changes from November 2001)

NO. ITEM	NT	YT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
5) Cigar Retail Price								(5)				
6¢		11¢						6.55¢				
7¢		11¢						6.55¢				
8¢ & 9¢		11¢						6.55¢				
10¢		11¢						6.55¢				
11¢ & 12¢		17¢						6.55¢				
13¢		17¢						6.55¢				
14¢		17¢						6.55¢				
15¢		17¢						6.55¢				
16¢		24¢						6.55¢				
17¢		24¢										
18¢		24¢										
19¢ & 20¢		24¢										
21¢	All cigars taxed at 75% of retail selling price	35¢	All cigars taxed at 77% of retail selling price, to a maximum tax of $5.00 per cigar	(3) All cigars taxed at 80% of retail selling price	(2) All cigars taxed at 95% of retail selling price $2.50 maximum minimum 35¢ per cigar	(2) All cigars taxed at 45% of retail selling price	(2) All cigars taxed at 45% of the taxable price of a cigar (effective from August 1, 2001)	All cigars with unit retail selling price over 15¢ are taxed 60% of the unit retail price	(1) All cigars taxed at 50% of the normal retail selling price	(1) All cigars taxed at 56% of the manufac-turers' or importer' suggested retail selling price	All cigars taxed at 56% of the retail selling price	(1) All cigars taxed at 125% of manufac-turers suggested retail selling price
22¢		35¢										
23¢ & 24¢		35¢										
25¢		35¢										
26¢ & 27¢		35¢										
28¢		35¢										
29¢ & 30¢		35¢										
31¢ & 32¢		46¢										
33¢		46¢										
34¢		46¢										
35¢		46¢										
36¢		46¢										
37¢, 38¢ & 39¢		46¢										
40¢		46¢										
41¢		57¢										
42¢		57¢										
43¢ & 44¢		57¢										
45¢		57¢										
46¢, 47¢ & 48¢		57¢										
49¢		57¢										
50¢		57¢										
51¢		72¢										
52¢		72¢										
53¢		72¢										
54¢		72¢										
55¢		72¢										
56¢ To 60¢		72¢										
Over 60¢		86¢										

Provincial Tax Comparison – Tobacco (Supplement to reflect rate changes from November 2001)

Endnotes

(1) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & Newfoundland: In addition, HST of 15% also applies to retail selling price.
(2) Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario - In addition, retail sales tax is imposed on the retail value of cigarettes, tobacco and cigars – in SK, 6%; in MB, 7%; in ON, 8%.
(3) Nova Scotia – Effective May 1, 2000 no commissions are paid to tobacco wholesalers.
(4) Quebec - Higher of 10.08¢ per gram or 6.55¢ per stick.
(5) Quebec - The rate of tax of 6.55¢ per cigarette also applies to cigars whose unit retail selling price is 15¢ or less.
(6) Newfoundland – For the Labrador border zones, rates are reduced to 4.9¢ per cigarette and 5.26¢ per gram for fine cut tobacco.
(7) Yukon – Tobacco is computed separately on every retail size package and not on the total quantity or the wholesale size quantity.

Size In Grams	Tax Rate Per Individual Retail Package
0 - 25 G	$ 0.82
26 - 50 G	$ 1.64
51 - 75 G	$ 2.46
76 - 100 G	$ 3.28
101 - 125 G	$ 4.10
126 - 150 G	$ 4.92
151 - 175 G	$ 5.74
176 - 200 G	$ 6.56
201 - 225 G	$ 7.38
226 - 250 G	$ 8.20
251 - 275 G	$ 9.02
276 - 300 G	$ 9.84
301 - 325 G	$ 10.66
326 - 350 G	$ 11.48
351 - 375 G	$ 12.30
376 - 400 G	$ 13.12
401 - 425 G	$ 13.94
426 - 450 G	$ 14.76

Provincial Tax Comparison – Tobacco (Supplement to reflect rate changes from November 2001)

Federal Tax Levies (Domestic)

Rates Of Excise Duty And Excise Tax

Excise Duty

1.	Manufactured Tobacco	- Per kilogram	$18.333
2.	Cigarettes	- Mass not exceeding 1,361 G/M per thousand	$27.475
3.	Cigarettes	- Mass exceeding 1,361 G/M per thousand	$29.374
4.	Cigars	- Per thousand	$14.786
5.	Canadian Raw Leaf Tobacco	- Per kilogram	$ 1.572
6.	Tobacco Sticks	- Per thousand	$18.333

Excise Tax

	Cigarettes (per 5 or fraction of 5)	Tobacco Sticks Per Stick	Manufactured Tobacco Per Kilogram	Cigars
All provinces and territories	$0.17138	$0.02715	$23.148	The Greater of $0.03947 per cigar and 50 percent of the Canadian manufacturer's sale price or duty paid value

Excise Duty is imposed pursuant to section 200 of The Excise Act, which reads, in part:

> "200. There shall be imposed...on tobacco...manufactured in Canada and on Canadian raw leaf tobacco the duties of excise set out in the schedule..."

Practically speaking, the tobacco is considered to be subject to excise duty at the moment it is packaged for consumption or entry into a warehouse. For example, in the case of cigarettes, the cartons are placed into a cardboard case containing 50 cartons. The case, moving on a conveyor belt, passes a counter, at which time the duty becomes payable.

Excise Duty is not imposed on imported product. However, section 20 of the Customs Tariff ensures that imported product considered "subject to excise" is subject to an additional customs duty which is equivalent to the excise duty imposed on domestic product.

Excise Tax is imposed pursuant to subsections 23(1) and 23(2) of the Excise Tax Act which reads, in part:

> "23(1). Subject to subsection (6) to (8.3) and 23.2(6) whenever goods mentioned in Schedules I and II are imported into Canada or manufactured or produced in Canada and delivered to a purchaser thereof, there shall be imposed...an excise tax...at the applicable rate set out in ... Those schedules ...computed ... on the duty paid value or the sale price, as the case may be."
>
> "23(2). Where goods are imported, the excise tax...shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act by the importer, owner or other person liable to pay duties under that Act, and where goods are manufactured or produced and sold in Canada, the excise tax shall be payable by the manufacturer or producer at the time of delivery of the goods to the purchaser thereof."